The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY. HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. II. NO. 309. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915. 2nd Jan.	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
9th ,,	India	8000	....	
16th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
23rd ,,	Arabia	8000	....	
30th ,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms. For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure
Tsushima Maru	E. Combes	6712	17th. Dec.	24th Dec.
Wakasa Maru.	K. Itsuno	6265	15th. Dec.	30th. Dec.
Colombo Maru.	O.Sakamoto.	4709	21st Dec.	3rd Jan. 15
HakushimaMaru	Naguchi.	4543	30th. Dec.	11th.Jan.15
Takata Maru	....	6712	13th. Jan.	19th. Jan
Rangoon Maru	Y. Nomura	5143	17th. Jan.	28th. Jan.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA, Fork Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co., 28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,* BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BY APPOINTMENT

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE, BURGLARY, MOTOR CAR, MOTOR CYCLE, BICYCLE, LIVE STOCK, ACCIDENT & SICKNESS, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, PLATE GLASS, LIFT & HOIST, DRIVING ACCIDENTS.

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 113.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

What an Awful Griping!—Some pills make such an awful griping. Kasagra, the liquid laxative and perfect constipation cure doesn't gripe at all. Besides, it tastes good. Why not try it next time? 180—D8.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Manchester ..	5,551	5th Jan.	
City of Paris ..	9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo ..	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi ..	5,573	....	1st May

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	789
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London viaMarseilles out from Liverpool.	..	999	..	737

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.
Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS declared in respect of the last Triennium.

R. PATERSON BROWN, Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 19,250,000
HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles	New York	
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes

BARODA, 3,172 Thursday 31st Dec.

DUMRA, 1,695, Fri. 1st January, *Direct.

LINGA, 2,185 Mon. 4th Jan. 11 a.m., † P. B. D. and C. M.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

† Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "BARODA" 3,172 tons, on Thursday 31st December, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Henjam, Linga, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

A steamer about 7th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

29th December, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
SAILING FOR 1914.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Castalia"	,388	.. ..	December 14.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S. Circassia	6,722	C. F. Osborne,	2nd Jan.[9
S.S. "Massilia"	.. 5,091	J. Thompson	9th. Feb.1915
S.S. "Olympia"	.. 5,124	J.L. Henderson	24thFeb.1915
S.S. "Scindia"	.. 5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March.1915
S.S. "Elysia"	.. 6,368	J. Kinnaird	25th March.1915
S.S. "Castalia"	.. 6,388	....	11th April.1915
S "Circassia"	..6,722	C.F.OsborneE.N.R.	26thApril.1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	827
Bombay to Port Said	444	672
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	..	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including rail fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents, Bombay.

NEW YEAR 1915
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED
AT
FELICE CORNAGLIA'S
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER & CATERER
BOMBAY & POONA.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Telegrams:—CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000
Head Office
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH, Acting Manager.

Post Box. 141.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
HIGHEST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
Dr. CARR, D.D.S.
Dental Surgeon,
7, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER.
Hours 9 to 6 BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES.	B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439.

A
LIFELONG POSSESSION

An inspection of our large stock and range of MORDAN'S BRITISH-MADE GOLD AND SILVER PENCILS will convince you of their sturdy manufacture, and notwithstanding this sturdiness, they will disclose, unquestionably, all that is elegant. Durability being the chief character aimed at and achieved, A LIFE LONG POSSESSION becomes their great feature.

As a gift to a man, a Mordan's Gold or Silver pencil will take precedence of every thing, by reason of its absolute usefulness. A Mordan's pencil is a necessity with every man, whatever his calling or profession A Mordan's pencil will help a poor memory, it will enable the jotting down of the most ordinary demands of daily life. It is of inestimable value to the Student devoted to any particular branch of study, to the Author of books, Composer of Music and to the man in search of valuable details connected with his own particular occupation. Mordan's pencils are intended for all who wish to place on record, by notes, facts and transactions of every day life. They are *multum in parvo* to those who wish to learn something out of everything, by noting useful hints of personal or general interest and which is the only grand way to acquire a store of knowledge and thereby help success in life.

To the man of business it is indispensable. Legal and Commercial men have to call it into use from time to time in the course of work, whilst all men in their own homes find it most useful in making notes of what they read or of conversations &c., &c.

Mordan's Pencils are an absolute necessity for—

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL	THE ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS	THE COMMERCIAL MAN
ARMY AND NAVY	THE BANKER
THE BARRISTER	THE INSURANCE AGENT
THE SOLICITOR	THE STOCK BROKER
THE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON	THE AUTHOR
THE EDUCATIONIST	THE COMPOSER
THE ENGINEER	THE SICK NURSE
	THE SECRETARY &c., &c.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE
The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:
E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank 294

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

BOMBAY RACES. I undertake to foretell winners on terms that may be ascertained. LUCIFER, ASTROLOGER, Princess' Building, Princess' Street, Bombay. 4872

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results, 80, Esplanade Road. 832.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454.

WANTED.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE for the post of a HEAD-MASTER and Graduates for the NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL, Nadiad. State 2nd language and terms. Apply before 31st December, 1914. 4819

WANTED some really first class Press Readers. Three, four, or five Rupees per day, according to qualifications. Juniors need not apply.
SUPERINTENDENT, Government Printing India, Delhi. 3059

BOARD—RESIDENCE with English married couple. Double-bed room with bath room attached, flat in excellent central position, very airy and comfortable, suit two gentlemen or married couple, immediate entrance. Apply to Box No. 559, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3049.

WANTED. A FEMALE L. M. S. (unmarried) to work as House Surgeon, Lady Dufferin Hospital, Patiala. Permanent post. Pay Rs. 100 rising to 200. Free house and carriage.
Apply to MEDICAL ADVISOR, Patiala State. Copies of certificates will not be returned. 3080

WANTED a FOREST OFFICER of the Ranger Grade for the Jhalawar State. Salary starting with Rs. 80 p.m. Qualified men need only apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to THE PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Raj Rana, Jhalawar, Jhalrapatan, Rajputana. 3073.

WANTED—For the Mussoorie Municipality an active and energetic European Toll and Tax Inspector (single man preferred), salary Rs. 125 per mensem with Rs. 25 Horse allowance and free quarters. Must be able to ride.
Apply with copies of testimonials up to 9th January 1915, to THE SECRETARY AND ENGINEER, Municipal Board, Mussoorie. 3091

WANTED for the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the British East Africa and Uganda Protectorates Four qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS. Salary Rs. 130 per mensem. Period of engagement three years. For further particulars apply with copies of certificates and diploma to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents in India, British Protectorates
4863 in Africa, Nicol Road, Bombay.

WANTED good men to work as DRIVERS on Steam Ploughing Engines in Gujrat and Karnatic on a monthly salary of Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50. The posts are temporary with prospects of being confirmed in near future.
Men having previous experience are preferred. Testimonials if any should be attached to the application which should be addressed to "The AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER, Bombay Presidency, Poona."
(Sd.) W. M. SCHUTTE,
Agricultural Engineer,
4842 Bombay Presidency, Poona.

WANTED.—An Intermediate or an F.A. for the combined post of a HEAD CLERK and ACCOUNTANT for the Municipal Committee, Raipur, C. P., on a salary of Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 75 to do the work of correspondence and accounts. He must know Hindi. One having previous experience as a Head Clerk and Municipal accounts and correspondence will be given preference. Selected candidate will be on probation for six months.
Applications should reach on or before the 20th January, 1915.
F D. AHMED,
Secretary,
Municipal Committee,
Raipur.
Municipal Office, Raipur, the 21st December, 1914. 4867

WANTED.

WANTED young energetic HOUSE KEEPER, widow or orphan preferred, Apply sharp to NEW GIN ENGINEER, Lonar, Buldana District. 4869

WANTED LADY TEACHERS & GRADUATES (Christian or otherwise), for High School. Apply to Box No. 1119 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4873

WANTED A QUALIFIED Lady Doctor for Raj Hospital, Durbhunga. Salary Rs. 150 p. m. with free quarters.
Apply with full particulars and copy of testimonials to COLONEL BROWN, 4, Harrington Street, Calcutta. 3069.

WANTED a qualified Lady Supdt., for Walter Female Hospital, Tonk. Pay Rs. 250-300 per mensem, free quarters and conveyance. Apply with testimonials to RAI BAHADUR LALA MOTILAL, Financial Member, State Council, Tonk (Rajputana.) 30/1.

WANTED Horticulturist with theoretical and practical experience of all branches of fruit growing in hills. Pay Rs. 100 p. m. with prospects according to work. Apply with testimonials to CHIEF FOREST OFFICER, Poonch, (Kashmir.) 3072.

FOR SALE.

WAR PICTURES-LANTERN SLIDES for sale. Each Re. 1-8. Apply for list. STANDARD CINEMA Co., Kamptee, C.P. 4871

LADIES & GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4704

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE or HIRE. Easy running, five seater, 12 h.p. PEUGEOT CARS for sale, or for hire by day or month, with driver. Apply to
W. H THORNS & Co.,
4800 Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE BROWN AUSTRALIAN MARE 15 hands. Prize Winner. Hunter and lady's hack. Splendid jumper. Regularly hunted for two seasons. Apply to.
MAJOR NOVIS,
4817 Datoobhoy Mansion, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OLIVER TYPEWRITERS No. 3 Model Rs. 115 each, No. 5 Model Rs. 165 each. The above are in first class order and guaranteed having been thoroughly renovated.
W. H. THORNS & Co.,
369-371, Hornby Road,
4582 BOMBAY.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, for 12 months' with Servants' Diary, Wages Tables, numerous Household Hints, Receipts and Will Form by Gerald L. Chard at Rs. 1-8. From the Army and Navy Stores, Evans Fraser & Co., Bombay Tract & Book Society, L. M. Furtado & Co., Bombay, and The Scottish Mission Industries Co., Poona. 3040

TO BE LET

AIRY NEWLY PAINTED FLAT, E. L. & Fans, 4 bedrooms, dining and drawing rooms. Apollo Bunder. Apply to N. M. PATELL, Cumballa. 4874

TO LET—Offices, Medows Street, now occupied by Messrs. PESTANJI KELA & Co., Solicitors, from 1st January 1915, rent Rs. 235. Apply "S", 361, Hornby Road. 4612.

CARLTON HOTEL, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay—The only residential hotel reserved exclusively for Europeans.
A few single rooms are now available.
Terms from Rs. 150 per month.
SYDNEY K. THOMPSON,
Manager.
Telephone No. 2550. 416

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PREMJI NARANJI of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitant Muccadum...Deceased.
1. JETHABHAI PREMJI and
2. VALLABHDAS PREMJI both of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitants Muccadams residing at Bazar Gate Street in the City of Bombay.....Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-third day of December in the year of our Lord. One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
The 23rd day of December, 1914.
Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 745 of 1914.

PURKHA DOLLA & Co., a firm carrying on business in partnership at Brandy Bazar outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Plaintiffs.
Vs.
1. HAJEE VALEE KARIMAD of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant at present residing at Guthamaan within the territories of the Nawab of Palanpur.
2. HOORIBAI widow of JAMAL HAJEE VALEE of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Madanpura outside the Fort of Bombay.
3. AMBENA daughter of the said JAMAL HAJEE VALEE a minor under the age of 18 years by her guardian ad litem the said Hooribai. .....Defendants.
WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 25th day of November 1914 the Sheriff has been directed to sell by public auction at the instance of the Plaintiffs all the right, title and interest of the 1st defendant in the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Ghorupdeo Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 758 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 154, 149, 155 New Nos. 11790, 11794, 11795, c/11790, 11749, 11795, Old Survey Nos. 630, 680, 681 and New Survey Nos. 9/3628 and 6/3628 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E Ward No. 8123 (1), 8123 (2), 8124, 8125, Street Nos. 28, 28A, 1, 2 and bounded on the East by the Ghorupdeo Road, on the West and North by the property of Ramchandra Bhaskar and on the South by the Maratha Hospital.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 21st day of January 1915, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.
Dated this 21st day of December, 1914.
(Sd.) K. F. MODI,
Assistant Commissioner.
4878

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RAMCHANDRA HARISCHANDRA of Bombay Konkanasth Namdeo Shimpi Hindu inhabitant, clerk .....Deceased.
Bai BHIMABAI widow of the said RAMCHANDRA HARISCHANDRA of Bombay Konkanasth Namdeo Shimpi Hindu inhabitant residing at Nagdevi Street in the City of Bombay one of the executors named in the said Will .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Probate.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventeenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
P. B. MALABARI,
The 17th day of December 1914.
Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,
4882 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

FROM JANUARY 1st 1915, our Head Office will be TRANSFERRED to and our Show Rooms of Motor Cars, Motor Cycles and Motor Accessories will be opened in our newly constructed extensive premises at New Queen's Road next to the Royal Opera House.
Our Motor Repair Workshops will be situated from the above mentioned date in our specially constructed premises on Mathew Road just behind our New Queen's Road Show Rooms, where we shall have exceptional facilities for Repairs and Body Work of every description which will be carried out under expert European Supervision.
We shall continue our present Show Rooms at York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, for the sale of Bicycles and their Accessories as also for Petrol, Oil, Grease, Motor Tyres, and Motor Accessories, &c.
BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY.
Bombay, 29th December, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Old Stores, Ship's Furniture Fittings, Boats, etc., etc.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 7th January, 1915, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazgon:—
A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings etc., consisting of old canvas, canvas cutting, old flags, old, ropes, brass, copper, lead, and wooden fittings, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, knives, leather belting, rubber cuttings, ironware, oil casks, packing cases, iron drums, scrap iron, and miscellaneous other articles.
Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs duty, etc., that may be and clear the goods within ten days from the date of Auction.
MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th December, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), by order of the executors of a late Parsee gentleman, property consisting of blackwood bedstead, cupboards, organ, lamps, chairs, musical box, wall-shades, marble table, pictures, ornaments, brass swing and other sundry articles.
The above are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS IN FORT.
AUCTION SALE OF THE FURNITURE OF THE LATE A. PETERSON ESQ, AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS.
THIS DAY TUESDAY the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Under instructions from the Executrix of the late A. Peterson Esq., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 29th instant at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), at No. 53, Meadows Street Fort, (where all the goods are removed for sale) all the household teak and blackwood furniture by John Roberts, Dewji Canji &c. such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, lined rich Genoa velvet, drawing room cabinets, dining table and chairs, dumb waiters, dinner waggons, meatsafes, bevelled mirror sideboard, card tables, tiled teapoys, musical box, hatstands, Real Rhinoceros walking Stick, dressing and washhand tables, corner cabinets, Iron and Brass single and double bed steads, English dressing chest of drawers and washhand table, glass and panel door cupboards, cheval glass, vases, low, easy and rocking chairs, bedroom sofas, ornaments, large stove with boiler and chimney, aluminium utensils, carpets, coir and china matting almost new, rich glass crockery and plated ware &c.
The property of the late A. Peterson Esq.
P. S.—The above articles were ordered out by the deceased only 6 months back and were very little used.
The above are on view.
Property of a gentleman.
A Piano by Collard and Collard.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE REAL GOLD WORK JAPANESEWARE.
THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 29th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers will sell by public auction at their offices at 53, Meadows Street, Fort. Real goldware, Japaneseware consisting of flower vases, old tea sets, porcelain, incense burners and other ornaments to the highest bidder.
The above are on view.
MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th December, 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BABA DHABU STREET, NEAR FUL GULLY.
Under instructions from Messrs. Nadirsha and Darasha Attorneys for Mr. Popatlal Parbhudas and another the Transferees of a Mortgage dated 6th April, 1907. and made between the Mortgagor Esmailji Lookmanji of the one part and Dhunjisha Ardeshir Bolton and another of the other part and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Esmailji Lookmanji in pursuance of the Power of sale given in the indenture of the said Mortgage dated the 6th day of April, 1907, and in the Deed of Further charge dated the 4th day of March, 1912 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Transferees of the other part Messrs. J. S MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on TUESDAY, the 5th day of January, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction on the premises the following landed property viz:—
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon situate lying and being on the Eastern side of Baba Dhabu Street without the Fort, of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty two square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2746 new No. 9747 old Survey No. 1457 and new Survey No. 4594 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6867 and Street Nos. 85/87 and 89 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a sweepers passage on or towards the West by the Baba Dhabu Street aforesaid on or towards the North by the passage and beyond it by the property of Dawoodji Tyebji and on or towards the South by the property of Tyebji Adamji.
For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Nadirsha and Darasha Attorneys for the Vendors at their office No. 5 Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th December, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF AN INSOLVENT, SUCH AS DRY GINGER, DRY COCOANUT PIECES, FODDER, WEIGHING SCALE, ETC.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Haji Abdul Satar Haji Abdul Sakoor, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 5th JANUARY, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Katha Bazar, Mandvi, all the stock-in-trade of the said Insolvent, such as—
A large lot of dry ginger, dry cocoanut pieces, and a large lot of dry cocoanuts, stored in a godown, fodder, weighing scale, gadlas, takias, mehta box, copying press, etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KUMBHARWADA SREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.
Under instructions of Bai Hansbai, widow of Joshi Kallianji Jairam and Bai Monghibai, widow of Joshi Ramji Cullianji, the mortgagees and on account and at risk of Rajabally Nuzzerally and Abdul Cadir Nuzzerally, the mortgagors, in exercise of the power of sale, reserved to the said mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 4th day of February, 1908, and made between the said Rajabaily Nuzzerally and another of the one part and Joshi Cullianji Jairam and another of the other part which has been transferred to the said mortgagees by an Indenture of Transfer of mortgage dated the 7th day of February, 1912 and the two further charges dated respectively the 7th day of February, 1912, and the 23rd day of November, 1912, and made between the said Rajabally Nuzzerally and another of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the following day, times and places mentioned against each lot, the following landed properties:—
LOT NO. I.
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1915, AT 4-30 P.M., (S.T.), ON THE PREMISES.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Kumbharwada Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2718, new No. 9725, old survey No. 1-2/162, New Survey No. 5619 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "C" Ward No. 7677 and Street No. 256 and bounded on the East by the said Kumbharwada Street on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Rahimbhoy Janmahomed and on the South by the property of Luxmon Nathooji.
LOT No. 2.
ON THE WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1915, AT 5 P.M., (S.T.), ON THE PREMISES.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kumbharwada Street outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 76 6-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2719, new No. 9727, old survey No. 1/163 and new survey No. 5620 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "C" Ward No. 7678 and Street No. 258 and bounded on the east by the said Kumbharwada Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Vithal Anand Lohar and on the South by the property of Abdulally Hoosein Nuzzerally.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys' for the mortgagees at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th December, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YEAR'S EVE DANCE
The Ex-Soldiers Society of India and Burma (Bombay Branch) will hold a Subscription Dance in the Town Hall, on New Year's Eve.
Dancing commencing 9-30 p.m.
Tickets Rs. 3 one Gent. & Lady.
Extra Lady Rs. 1-8.
Can be had from any of the members or the Branch Secretary.
W. J. PRYKE,
45, Berkley Place,
BYCULLA.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE
OF
VARIETIES.
To-night! To-night!
2 Shows At 6-30 & 10 2 Shows
MAY YOHE
LITTLE MONA
THE TEARS OF REPENTANCE
Comedy, Comics and Special War Pictures.
Thursday next
GALA NIGHT
And Change of Programme
On Thursday, & Friday Special Matinee at 4-30
Usual Prices
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

NDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION AY.
GRAND CONCERT
Under the distinguished Patronage
OF
The Hon. Mr. Claude ,C.S.I.,C.I.E.,I.C.S.
FOR THE WAR RELIEF FUND
Saturday, the 9th January 1915.
C. M. S. HALL,
Procter Road—Girgaum
9 P.M. (S. T.)
PROGRAMME.

1	Quartette	Rigoletto by Verdi.	*Y. W. C. A. Ladies*
2	Pianoforte Solo.	Bigandon by Raff.	*Miss Januschke*
3	Vocal Solo	Selected	*Mr. Frank Clark*
4	Musical Recitation	"The Lady of Shallot"	*Misses Horie & Picken; accompanist Miss Januschke*
5	Vocal Solo	"The Nightingale's Song" Ethelbert Nevice	*Mrs. Eldridge*
6	Violin Solo	(1) "Simple Avêu" (2) Selected	*Mrs. R. P. Mears.*
7	Vocal Solo	Selected	*Miss Lang*
8	Recitation	"Who's afraid"	*Mis Dennion*
9	Song	(1) Drake goes West (2) The Blue Dragoons.	*Mr. A. Watson*

FIVE MINUTES INTERVAL

10	Song	(In parts)	*The Choir*
11	Pianoforte Solo	"Patriotic Memories" by E. St. Quentin	*Mr. Martyn*
12	Song	(1) Reuben Ranzo (2) Jack Briton	*Mr. A. T. Gosford*
13	Vocal Solo	Drake's Drum	*Mr. H. H. Comfort*
14	Recitation	Selected	*Mr. R. S. Jackson*
15	Marathi Song	Gazal	*American Mission High School Boys*
16	Instrumental Music	Jaltarang	*Prof. Baldev Varma Gandharva Vidyalaya*
17	Hindustani Song	Bhupali Rag	*Prof. Vishnu Annaji Kashalkar-Gandharva Vidyalaya*
18	Comical Reading	Selected	*Mr. B. N. Athavale*
	Rule Britannia		*All*

GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.
The Programme is subject to certain alterations
Rates of Admission— 1st Class Rs. 2
2nd „ „ 1
3rd „ As. 8
Tickets can be obtained from:
Messrs S. ROSE & Co., Fort
and
Mr. D. S. MODAK.
25 Victoria Gardens,
BYCULLA.
For further particulars refer to
Mr. D. S. MODAK, M. A.

SKATING RINK
OPEN DAILY.
Practice Session.....8 to 9 a.m.
Ladies only.....9-30 to 10-30 a.m.
Evening Session.....6 to 8
Night do. .....9-30 to 11-30
Club do. .....6 to 8 (Every Thursday
Sunday Morning.....9 to 11. Evening)
N.B.—Thursday 31st Dec. and Friday, 1st Jan., being Bank Holidays, there will be Morning Sessions from 9 to 11 in lieu of Practice Sessions.
Band in Attendance.

G. I. P.
BYCULLA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
NEW YEAR'S EVE
FANCY DRESS BALL
9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
PRIZES.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PALLADIUM,

LATE LA SCALA THEATRE,

KALBADEVI ROAD.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS.

Houses packed. Hundreds turned away.

TO-NIGHT! 6-30. TWO PERFORMANCES **TO-NIGHT!! 10** p.m.

Expensive Engagement of the Juvenile Wonder

LITTLE

DOROTHY DREWITZ

AGE NINE

The absolute craze of four Continents

SADIE WILLIAMS
Charming Serio and Dancer
After a successful South African Tour.

ROSIE GEORGE
AGE EIGHT
Coster Impersonator and Dancer.

ROSE DE VELLA
Comedienne and Dancer

THE ANIMATED WAR GAZETTE
SHOWING ACTUAL SCENES FROM THE FRONT
DON'T FAIL TO SEE
THE GREAT SPY RAID
A Stirring Episode against England's enemies
A WAR DRAMA OF THE PRESENT TIME

Prices Rs. 2, 1, Annas 8 and 4.
Soldiers and Sailors Half-Price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARN ROAD.

WELCOME ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

We have booked at great expense for our Xmas Programme

HE FAMOUS SPE TACULAR WAR DRAMA,

JUDITH OF BETHULIA

To shown To-night and Every Night.

4,000 Feet long. | **THE LAST WORD IN REALISM.** | **IN FOUR CHAPTERS.**

A Picture which cost thousands of Pounds to produce, and in which over 5000 men and horses have taken part.

SEE THE GREAT ATTACK ON THE WALLS OF BETHULIA.

A Scene unparalleled in the Realm of Moving Pictures.

WE AWA T YOUR VERDICT. | We confidently assert this to be one of the finest pictures shown in Bombay. | **DON'T FAIL TO PAY A VISIT.**

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

PRIZE SHOWS—Saturday and Sunday, 5-30.

TO-NIGHT 9-30 S. T. EVERY NIGHT

Prof. CHATRE'S

NEW INDIAN CIRCUS

GILDER TANK, NEAR GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.

BEST AND SELECT PROGRAMME

DURING XMAS WEEK.

Matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 S. T.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 28th December, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess at most stations in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is lower than usual at Nagpur and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Temperature has become nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry. Light to moderate cloud has appeared in north-west India, where conditions have become unsettled.

A few showers are possible in the extreme south and the extreme north.

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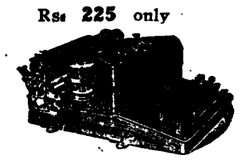
Rs. **225** only



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EMPIRE TYPEWRITER AGENCY

281, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water: Bombay Mean Time.	High Water: Depth on Nil	Low Water: Month.	Low Water: Bombay Mean Time	Low Water: Depth on Nil
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
M.	28	m 7 34	24 6	28	m 2 24	22 3
		9 46a	26 1		2 23a	18 4
Tu.	29	m 8 38	24 7	29	m 3 19	22 0
		m 10 23a	26 11		3 8a	17 10
W.	30	9 29	24 10	30	m 4 8	21 2
		10 57a	27 8		3 42a	16 8
Th	31	m 4 12	26 6	31	m 11 8	13 11
	Jan.	5 9a	24 1	Jan.	10 26a	20 0
F.	1	m 10 56	25 7	1	m 5 31	20 2
					4 57a	15 10
S.	2	m 0 2	28 10	2	m 6 5	19 8
		11 37a	25 11		5 33a	15 8
Sun	3	m 0 33	29 5	3	m 6 37	19 3
		0 17a	26 2		6 8a	15 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
28 (Monday)	7h. 11m.	6h. 10m
29 (Tuesday)	7h 11m.	6h. 11m
30 (Wednesday)	7h 11m.	6h. 12m
31 (Thursday)	7h. 9m.	6h 8m
Jan. 1 (Friday)	7h. 12m.	6h. 12m
2 (Saturday)	7h. 12m.	6h. 13m.
3 (Sunday)	7h. 13m.	6h. 13m

Phases of the Moon:—First Quarter 1914 December 24th. 1h. 54-8m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 Jan. 1st. 1915 5h. 50-5m. p.m. Last Quarter Jan. 9th. 2h. 42-6m. a.m. New Moon January 15th. 8h. 11-9m. p.m.

Weak and delicate children are given a new lease of life by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Delicious tasting, easily taken, flesh producing and strength promoting. 180—1

Free! Free!! Free!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY, 30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 28.

No rain is reported, but the weather is slightly disturbed over the north-west India

Forecast:—Some rain in north-west India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 28th of December 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (27th)	64.1	52.4	93	..	?	?
Jask	79.0	63.2	52	..	0.36	—1.12
Muskat						
Do. (27th)	76.5	68.3	60	..	2.08	1.19
PUNJAB—						
Multan	74.3	42.0	74	..	0.30	0.00
Rawalpindi	70.1	33.7	86	..	4.14	3.09
Lahore	70.4	42.1	92	..	1.07	0.08
Hissar	73.6	40.9	57	..	0.02	
Ambala	71.7	40.1	87	..	0.29	—0.42
Delhi	72.2	49.0	67	..	0.33	—0.21
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	75.4	47.8	54	..	0	—0.34
Mainpuri	76.0	43.8	75	..	0.04	—0.48
Jhansi	78.4	45.1	59	..	0	—0.34
Cawnpore	75.4	45.9	85	..	0	—0.46
Allahabad	75.9	44.0	73	..	0	—0.57
SIND AND RAJPUTANA:						
Jacobabad	73.5	42.8	57	..	0.52	0.33
Karachi	76.6	60.0	47	..	0.55	0.40
Ajmer	73.4	50.2	55	..	0.49	0.08
Jaipore	76.2	55.3	34	..	0.12	—0.22
Kotah	79.8	50.8	48	..	0.28	—0.03
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	78.0	51.0	45	..	0.16	0.01
Dwarka	81.5	60.2	62	..	0.09	0.03
Vernval	85.3	59.5	49	..	0	—0.37
Rajkot	82.2	48.0	58	..	0.21	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	84.6	56.6	61	..	0	—0.23
Surat	86.3	56.5	67	..	0.70	0.55
Ahmedabad	86.3	58.5	53	..	0	—0.19
Dessa	85.3	48.6	60	..	0.05	—0.10
Neemuch	79.7	50.0	52	..	0.45	0.15
Indore	81.9	52.1	44	..	0.85	0.33
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	77.0	44.8	62	..	0	—0.71
Saugor	80.2	50.2	39	..	0	—0.90
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	85.5	49.6	52	..	0.48	—0.22
Akola	85.1	50.8	44	..	0.59	—0.47
Amraoti	83.8	55.7	41	..	0.30	—0.74
Nagpur	81.5	50.0	55	..	2.44	1.23
Chanda	82.5	45.0	68	..	0.33	—0.69
Raipur	79.9	51.6	59	..	0.08	—0.60
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.0	68.3	78	..	0.18	—0.27
Ratnagiri	88.5	67.3	39	..	0.42	—0.12
Mormugao	81.8	67.9	72	..	1.43	0.29
Karwar	85.9	62.2	87	..	5.67	3.83
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.4	47.3	42	..	1.78	1.18
Ahmednagar	84.8	48.0	43	..	1.66	0.73
Poona	83.8	47.7	61	..	0.55	—0.46
Sholapur	84.0	57.7	59	..	3.36	2.01
Bijapur	81.9	58.1	61	..	2.79	1.63
Belgaum	79.1	56.7	81	..	3.77	1.99
Aurangabad	82.2	54.2	36	..	1.13	0.38
Nizamabad (Indur).	83.1	51.1	69	..	0.70	0.00
Hyderabad	79.5	57.0	84	..	0.18	—0.87
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.7	67.5	68	..	3.45	0.24
Calicut	86.8	67.1	80	..	3.83	—1.94
Cochin	87.2	70.7	72	..	11.93	4.13
Colombo	87.6	72.4	88	0.54	15.00	—2.38
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maslipatam	82.0	62.2	73	..	0.66	—5.33
Bellary	87.0	60.3	72	..	2.67	0.59
Guddapah	86.0	50.8	72	..	2.52	—1.67
Madras	84.5	66.0	82	..	14.80	—3.92
Bangalore	77.6	56.4	77	..	1.58	—1.71
Coimbator	83.1	64.0	79	..	2.86	—1.39
Trichinopoly	86.1	69.2	63	..	4.79	—2.57
Negapatam	81.5	69.3	83	..	17.97	—8.15

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 28th December 1914 was 30.236 inches. For temperature, corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay 27th December 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ..	30.004 Inches
Temperature of Air	75. 6degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66.3 "
Dew Point	61.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.637 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky could —10)	0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	84.0 "
Minimum do. do.	67.1 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	E,ENE,WNW,NNE,
Average rate of Wind from midnight to midnight	97 miles

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 28.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TREASURE.

Imports *Nil.*

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 24th & 25th Dec. 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	47*	55,845
B. B. & C. I. Railway	61	72,761

* Boxes and Bars.

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 1 lakh down.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 8½ lakhs down.

EXCHANGE.

The Market reopened quiet after the holidays and there is little business doing either way. Rates are unchanged.

Quotations:—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T.T. ready.	..1	3 13/16
D.D. mail	..1	3 7/32
T.T. forward, Jan. ..	..1	3 27/32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready ..	..1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready ..	..1	4 1/32
France 3 m-s ready ..	..	173 nom.
60 d/s Japan Nov. ..	..	146¾

BULLION.

The Local Market is quiet but steady at 69—4 for ready bars and 69—1 for the February settlement. There is a small business doing. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
English bar gold	24	9	0
Ready Bar silver (cum duty) ..	69	4	0
Bar silver Feb. settlt.	69	1	0

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

A slight fall has taken place in the paper Market Business was put through at Rs. 93-4. 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hands at 98-10.

SHARES.

In Mill Shares Standards have improved to Rs. 870, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,375.

Colaba Land and Mill Shares to Rs. 1,295, and Central India to 1,745. New City stood steady at Rs. 1,070. Ahmedabad Advance to 760, Davids 480 and Finlay 252½.

Bombay Burmas touched Rs. 910, at which rate a few shares changed hands.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares improved to 87 and the Deferred to 182; Preference remained dull at Rs. 154.

Guzerat Railway Shares were in demand at Rs. 101.

Bombay Steam Ordinary Shares stood at Rs. 200.

Bank of Bombay have improved to Rs. 1,590.

COTTON.

The Market reopened this morning. There has been little business doing in the bazaar during the holidays and rates were practically unchanged, good Broach being Rs. 177½, fully good Bengal Rs. 120½ and fine Khamgaon Akola Rs. 151. The Market has been quiet during the day with only a small business doing. An export house is reported to have sold fully good Bengal March at Rs. 120 and fine Khamgaon Akola March at Rs. 147. At the close the tone is quiet but steady at our quotations.

For ready cotton the demand is moderate. Exporters and mills are buying quietly. Prices are steady.

Quotations:—

Good Broach	Rs. 178	Mar.
Fine Hinganghat Wurdha	Rs. 164	Jan.
Fine Nagpur	Rs. 161	"
Fine Yeotmal	Rs. 159	"
Fine Dhamgaon Pulgaon	Rs. 156	"
Fine Amraoti	Rs. 152	"
Fine Khamgaon Akola	Rs. 150	"
Fine Khandeish	Rs. 139	"
F. G. Khandeish	Rs. 128	"
Fine Bengal	Rs. 124	"
F. G. Bengal	Rs. 119½	Jan.

The following are the receipts of various growth of cotton into Bombay for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Saturday.

Khandeish	913 bales.
Barsi Nagger	...
Berar	2,612 "
Central Provinces	1,412 "
Central India	70 "
Coompta Dharwar	...
N. W. Provinces	4,693 "
Rajputana	99 "
Sind	...
Egyptians	...
Total ...	9,799 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—Tone firm.

We quote:—

Ready White Pissi	Rs. 7-14-0	R.T.
White Pissi April May	Rs. 7-2-6	R.T.

Linseed:—Tone steady.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7-1-0	B.T.

Rapeseed:—Tone steady.

We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 7-2-0	B.T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat	Rs. 8-12-0	B.T.

Poppyseed:—Tone quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7-13-0	B.T.

Tilseed:—Tone steady.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 per cent. D. J.	Rs. 39-0-0	
Mimbra Ready	Rs. 42-0-0	
White Khandeish	Rs. 42-0-0	

Cottonseed:—Tone quiet.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 2-14-0	B.T.

Castorseed:—Tone quiet.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 6-0-0	R.T.
Forward	Rs. 5-13-6	R.T.

Mowraseed:—Tone quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 4-8-0	B.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday.

Cotton	9,799 Bales.
Wheat	5,978 Cwts.
Linseed	1,017 "
Rape, Rai etc.	423 "
Gingellyseed	3,086 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	7,244 "
Castorseed	1,279 "
Rice	3,431 "
Myrabolams	2,296 "
Cottonseed	10,273 "
Mowraseed	36 "
Gram	2,764 "
Jowar	7,561 "
Maize	67 "
Barley	Nil. "

INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In reference to the statement made by Major W. Glen-Liston, Director of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory and reproduced in your valued columns of even date to the effect that

. . . it was difficult to arrive at any conclusion as to the usefulness of the vaccine as a method of treatment,

the reader will be interested in the views expressed on the same subject by Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in his book "London to Lady-smith."

Describing the voyage out Mr. Churchill writes:—

Inoculation against enteric fever proceeds daily. The doctor's lecture in the Saloon. One injection of serum protects; a second secures the subject against attacks. Wonderful statistics are quoted in support of the experiment. Nearly everyone is convinced. The operations take place forthwith, and the next day sees haggard forms crawling about the deck in extreme discomfort and high fever. The day after, however, all have recovered and rise gloriously immune. Others like myself, remembering that we still stand only on the threshold of pathology, remain unconvinced, resolved to trust to 'health and the laws of health.'

"Well," remarks the "Vaccination Inquirer" (Nov.) "we had 31,000 cases of typhoid in that war (South African) but Mr. Churchill did not get it. He happens to be a man of sense and sagacity."—Yours, etc.

J. S. MIRZAN.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

S. S. Budrie:—The steamer Budrie, 1,600 tons, Captain D. Evans, arrived here on Monday from Jedah December 9, with a general cargo and 38 deck passengers.

S. S. Jinsen Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Jinsen Maru left Singapore for Hongkong (Homeward bound) on the 24th instant.

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 25th instant.

JUST OUT

FIFTH WAR NUMBER

DECEMBER

INDIAN REVIEW.

112 PAGES, 53 PORTRAITS, 14 ILLUSTRATIONS, 5 CARTOONS AND A MAP.

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G. A. NATESAN & Co., Sunkurama Chetty Street, Madras.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
26	Dumra	Andreasen	Karachi Dec. 24
28	India	Talbot	London Dec. 5
"	Budrie	Evans	Jedah Dec. 9
"	Euphorbia	Stevens	Djibouti Dec. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
26	Chakdara	Sparrow	Persian Gulf
28	City of Nagpur	Main	Calcutta
"	Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
"	Clan Macphee	Ady	Durban
"	Angus	Layzell	Calcutta
"	Glenelg	Morrison	Calcutta

The Steamer Dumra for Persian Gulf began to load yesterday.

S. S. Hakushika Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Hakushika Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 27th instant, and is due here on Thursday, the 31st.

S. S. Glenelg:—The steamer Glenelg, 2,669 tons Captain B. Morrison, sailed on Monday, for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Augus:—The steamer Augus 2,319 tons, Captain J. W. Layzell, sailed on Monday for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Clan Macphee:—The steamer Clan Macphee, 3,224 tons, Captain E. C. Ady, sailed on Monday for Durban, with ballast.

S. S. Euphorbia:—The steamer Euphorbia, 2,444 tons, Captain W. T. Stevens, arrived here on Monday from Djiboute, December 19, with ballast.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. T. Andreasen, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Karachi, December 24, with a general cargo and 22 cabin and 161 deck pasengers.

S. S. India:—The P. & O. Company's steamer India, 4,198 tons, Captain C. C. Talbot R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Monday from London December 5, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Nagpur:—The City Line steamer City of Nagpur, 5,340 tons, Captain J. M. Main, sailed on Monday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed on Monday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Sunday, December 27th, 1914.

Clan Maclachlan	McLean	J. Finlay & Co
Lawoe	Smith	Khandwani D. M.
Nubia	Garwood	P. & O. Co
Mansuri	Gore	T. Morrison & Co
Earl of Forfar	Harry	J. Finlay & Co
Peking Maru	Yamane	N. Y. Kaisha
Ferrara	Feathers	S. Wallace & Co
Waraida	Pick	J. Finlay & Co
Orna	Hewitt	M. M. & Co
Lord Derby	Fellons	

VICTORIA DOCK.

City of Calcutta	Elliott	K. N. & Co
Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
Colombo Maru	Sakamoto	N. Y. K.
Cannizario	Smith	J. Finlay & Co.
Freienfels	Hocking	W. & A. G. & Co
Montebello	Mortolo	E. Baldovind.
Wakasa Maru	Itsumo	N. Y. K. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Satarmati	524	Sabudin	Bo. S. N Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Amazon	Besso	
Angna	Lazzelle	A. Yule & Co.
Alavi	Richardson	T. M. & Co.
Arookola	Alexander	M. M. & Co.
Avienoor	Williams	
Budrie	Evans	T. M. & Co
Caithness	Ridland	W. & A. G. & Co.
Castalia	Breuel	W. & A. G. & Co
Dumra	Hadlsson	M. M. & Co
Euphobia	Stevens	
Flor di Dia	Aboo	Purshotum & Co.
Glenelg	Morrison	T. M. & Co
Goodhope	Harding	
India	Talbot	P. & O. Co
Inverala	Venus	A. Yule & Co
Jeddah	Tomel	
Meteor	Remmersen	W. & A. G. & Co
Nairn	Lassen	K. N. & Co.
Nirvana	Adeane	M. M. & Co
Querimba	Bumber	M. M. & Co
Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co
Sanctoria	Wora	
Taiyabi	Cottrell	R. R. C. & Co
Umballa	Buswell	M. M. & Co
Umarla	Elton	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia (s) 5 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 40 bales wool, J. Karra; 28 bales wool, R. Moolje; 33 bales wool, M. Oomersey; 64 bales wool, B. Gambirchand; 42 bales wool, R. Bachraj; 64 bales wool, N. Goculdas; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 211 bales wool, D. Koodanmal; 325 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 68 bales wool, E. Mohomed; 340 bales wool, B. Valabdas; 404 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 85 bales wool, D. Nagjee; 24 bales wool, B. Harbhum; 102 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 41 bales wool, M. Ramjeedas; 200 bales wool, Laljee Goculdas; 45 bales wool, D. S. Joshi; 20 bales savri cotton, H. Laljee; 24 bales cotton waste yarn, R. Desai and Co.; 110 bales cotton waste, C. Peraj and Co.

Castalia (s) 650 cwts. myrabolums, S. Cooverjee and Co.; 320 cwts. linseed oil cake, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 83 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia (s) 30 cubic tons teak deck planks, McKenzies' Saw Mills.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia (s) 11,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers; 150 cwts. jingilly seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Circassia (s) 100 cwts. kajoo kernels, R. Damjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Castalia (s) 496 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, K. Visram and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Montebello (s) 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR HULL.

Cannizaro (s) 10,000 cwts. cotton seed, Arjoon Khimjee.

FOR LONDON.

Freienfels (s) 5,200 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Wakasa Maru (s) 375 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Wakasa Maru (s) 349 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Peking Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 100 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.

Wakasa Maru (s) 78 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Colombo Maru (s) 1,500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nubia (s) 50 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Wakasa Maru (s) 150 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nubia (s) 100 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon; 26 cwts. olibanum, A. Chagla and Co.; 15 cwts. sharkfins, R. Dhanjee and Co.; 62 cwts. khismiss, D. Passoo and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Kansas from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co.—708 cases 368 bales 1 truss cotton goods, 58 bales 34 cases cotton yarn, 1 bales 9 cases woollen goods, 1 case silk goods, 22 cases mixed woollen goods, 2 cases mixed cotton goods, 11 cases artificial silk and cotton goods, 2 cases mixed linen goods, 17 cases linen goods, 3 cases artificial silk goods, 12 cases 125 bales paper, 100 cases 3,100 bales 22 bundles soap, 32 drums magnesium chloride, 100 drums sodium sulphide, 80 drums caustic soda, 25 casks disinfecting powder, 235 cases candles, 80 cases colour, 129 kegs paint, 130 drums oil, 60 barrels tallow, 50 bundles copper squares, 229 cases 963 crates bottles, 2 barrels lubricating oli, 6 bundles buffalo pickers, 12 cases bacon and hams, 15 cases bacon, 363 cases biscuits.

S. S. Masconomo from San Francisco, Agents Standard Oil Co. of New York.—150 cases crystal neutral oil, 100 barrels Saxony red oil, 100 barrels Saxony axle oil, 5,895 tons petroleum in bulk.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30.

Bombay Boxing Tournament, 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, DEC. 31.

New Year's Eve, Bank Holiday.
Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.
Bombay Races: Third Extra Meeting.
Ex-Soldiers' Society of India and Burma, Bombay Branch, Dance at Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, JAN. 1.

New Year's Day.
Proclamation Parade.

SATURDAY, JAN. 2.

Bombay Races: Fourth Extra Meeting.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Chhatre's Circus, Gilder Tank, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

GILES.—On the 22nd December, 1914, William Henry Giles of Lanowla, aged 66 years and 9 months. After a long illness patiently borne. English and Australian papers please copy.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding December 29.

Guards.—"C" & "D" Cos. will furnish the Guards on Wednesday and Thursday nights Dec. 30th and 31st. "F" Coy's tour of duty will commence on Friday night January 1st.

1045. Parades. Parades for the week:—
Tuesday 29th.—"B" Coy. at Head-Quarters at 7 a.m.
"D" Coy. at Telegraph Quarters at 7-15 a.m.
"A" Coy. at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m.
Thursday.—Officers' parade at Head-Quarters at 7-15 a.m. with Belts and Swords. Dress.—Mufti.
The Battalion will parade on Wednesday 30th December and Friday 1st January less "C", "D" & Cadet Cos. at Head-Quarters at 7-15 a.m.

1046. Musketry.—The Rangé at Ghat Kopar is alloted as follows:—
Sunday Jan. 3rd. "E" Coy. Class Firing.
Monday, Jan. 4th to Saturday, Jan. 9th,—"D" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

1048. Reversion No. 4397 Lce. Corpl. E. H. Hawes, "A" Coy. reverts to the ranks at his own request.

(Signed) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of Lt. Colonel H. P. Lane and Officers, the Band of the 96th Berar Infantry, will play this evening the following programme of Music at Chowpatty Bandstand commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.)

March—"The Gladiator" ..... J. P. Souza
Intermezzo—"Forget Me Not" ... A. Macbeth
Selection—"Reminiscences of England" Fred: Godfrey.
Minuet—"Old St. James's" Denham Harrison.
Fantasia—"Auf. Den. Alpen" ..... Herfurth
Selection—"Veronique" ..... Dan Godfrey
Valse—"The Barcarolle" .....M. Retford
Morceau—"Chanson Des Cloches" ... W. H. Myddleton.

PRABHADEVI FAIR.

The annual Prabhadevi fair will be held at Mahim on 31st instant and will continue on New Year's day.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths reported in Bombay on Sunday was 69, as compared with 98 of the corresponding day of 1913, and 80 of 1912. There were no cases of either plague or cholera on Sunday, but two attacks and one death from small-pox were reported.

SMART CONSTABLES REWARDED.

Khan Bahadur Dr. D. R. Dadina, late Assistant Surgeon, Bandra, recently reported to the Bandra Police that one evening his niece while out for a walk to [illegible] Hill Sea Face, had lost somewhere [illegible]ble gold watch, with gold chain and charms. Sub-Inspector Athavle promptly ordered a search to be made, and soon after midnight the lost article was found in good order by Constables Govind Atmaram Mature and Sidick Adam. Dr. Dadina has sent a suitable reward to the D. S. P., Thana, for transmission to the constables for their smartness and honesty.

EUROPEAN SHIP STEWARD'S DEATH.

About 5 a.m. on Sunday the quarter-master on duty on the s.s. Caledonia now lying in the docks, heard a splash on the port side. He immediately rushed down, lowered the gangway, and threw out life buoys, but could see nothing owing to the darkness. A muster of the crew was taken by the Chief Officer, when it was ascertained that Alfred Brighton (20), a European steward was missing. He was on night duty, and it is surmised that he fell overboard from the deck rail, whilst dozing. Inspector Gough of the Harbour Police was informed, and efforts are being made to recover the body.

MAZAGON INSTITUTE'S CHRISTMAS SPORTS

The Mazagon Institute annual Christmas Sports were held on Sunday evening, in the compound of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Glory, Byculla, which was kindly lent for the occasion by the Rev. Vicar, Mgr. Pera. The attendance was exceptionally large. The sports consisted of fifteen events, besides the Christmas tree, and young and old spent an enjoyable evening, the former taking part in the sports, races etc., and the latter witnessing them. After the sports, the Institute's President, Dr. A. J. Noronha, made a short speech, thanking the ladies and the gentlemen present for the support they had given by attending. The Oriental Band discoursed a good programme of music during the sports. The Institute's New Year Dance takes place on January 2nd, 1915, at the Siddick Bhaug, Victoria Road, Byculla.

PICK-POCKET CAUGHT.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Kaveshwer charged Rama Chatu, a Hindu, with attempted theft. On Sunday the accused put his hand into the pocket of a Hindu named Chaturbhuj Bhimji at the Jivanlalji Maharaja's Temple at Mandvi. He was caught and made over to the police. He pleaded not guilty, but was convicted, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MARWARI ACQUITTED.

The case against Khemraj Poonamchand, a Marwaree, of the Mahim Jewellery Bazaar, who had been charged by Sub-Inspector Athavle with receiving and retaining stolen property knowing the same to be stolen, terminated on Saturday last.

The charge against the Marwaree was that he had purchased from Shinwar Rama, a Koli, for a comparatively trifling amount, a valuable silver ornament which the latter had stolen from a house at Danda.

Mr. J. Y. Dabholkar, who defended the accused argued that though his client had purchased the jewel for a less amount than its actual value, from this fact alone no inference could be drawn of guilty knowledge. In the absence of such knowledge, indicated by the evidence in the case, the accused, the pleader urged, could not be convicted.

The Magistrate, agreeing with this view, acquitted and discharged the accused.

THE CHRISTMAS MAILS.

OVER 2,000 BAGS OF LETTERS.

Bombay was to have enjoyed this year the luxury of an English mail on Christmas morning, but owing to the war the India was delayed and arrived yesterday morning, three days late. She left England on Sunday December 6th, instead of on Saturday the 5th, and there were subsequent delays at Gibraltar, Malta, and Port Said. The voyage was, apart from these delays, and rough weather in the Channel and the Bay, fine and uneventful, and the 220 passengers had a fairly enjoyable time.

Amongst the passengers, were five architects bound for Delhi in connection with the town-planning scheme. Messrs. H. Baker, J. W. Wilson, C. R. Walgate, J. MacGregor and E. L. Lutyens. Among the Indian passengers were Mr. Abdulla Bhanji Peermahomed, who was recently elected an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Jehangir Talyarkhan, who have returned to Bombay after a long absence abroad.

The mail was a heavy one, although not so heavy as in normal years. The number of mail bags received was 2,009 and the parcels filled 953 bags. The last mail bag was received at two minutes after noon, but it was after 5 o'clock before the last bags and baskets of parcels were cleared from the Apollo Bunder.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN BOMBAY.

A number of wounded soldiers have arrived in Bombay during the week-end, and most of them have left for various up-country stations. On Sunday about three hundred men, mostly convalescents, who have taken part in the fighting in France or Belgium arrived on the steamer Syria. A few of them who still require hospital treatment were removed to the Lady Hardinge War Hospital, while the rest left by train for various stations up-country where they will stay to recuperate. Another band of wounded were due to arrive on the S. S. Torilla last night.

The steamer Humayun arrived on Saturday evening with about 60 German prisoners from East Africa. Some of the men were accompanied by their wives and children. All the men were sent to Ahmednagar, while the women and children will go to Matheran.

FAMOUS HORSE DEAD.

COUNT SCHOMBERG AND THE IMAGE OF GANESH.

Count Schomberg, whose death is reported from Ireland, was one of the most versatile performers ever known, observes Robin Goodfellow in the "Daily Mail." In a fairly long career he won two Goodwood Cups, a Liverpool Cup, a Chester Cup and its accompanying cheese, the Ascot Gold Vase, the rich hurdle race at Auteuil, and the New Century Steeplechase at Hurst Park. When a three-year-old he suffered from mismanagement and was severely tried in a series of big back-end handicaps, with the result of losing them all when a little concentration might easily have secured one of them. After that he passed into the possession of M. Robert Lebaudy, a Frenchman then racing on both sides of the Channel, and on the death of this gentleman he was bought by Mr. Bottomley, whose colours he carried in the aforementioned steeplechase at Hurst Park. Mr. Hall Walker eventually acquired him for stud purposes and sent him to his stud in Ireland, where he sired a lot of winners, the most brilliant of his progeny being Black Arrow and Cocksure II.

While the property of M. Lebaudy the horse was never started for a race without a little image of Ganesh, the elephant-headed Indian god, being on the course. Ganesh has charge of all the minor devils and furies and is propitiated in order that he may not let them loose. A story on this subject came the way of M. Lebaudy, who mentioned it to a lady globe-trotter and collector of curios, who chanced to have an image of Ganesh, and she at once made him a present of it for the purpose of "charming" Count Schomberg.

Too much smoking sometimes creates a headache—aches so much it nauseates—Stearns' Headache Cure clears the head and makes you feel like new. 180—C6
BALOO 27—12—14

RACING AT MAHALUXMI.

ENTRIES FOR FOURTH EXTRA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2ND. 1915.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeits at 4 p.m. on Monday, 28th December.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Mr. J. Crawford's b e g Glengarry, 6 years.
Mr. G. K.'s br au w Veera, aged.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass's ch e m Partial Eclipse, 4 years.
Mr. Pitt's b e m Yvette, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seigneurie, 5 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Lady Muriel, 5 years.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Rozelmulook, aged.
Mr. J. M. Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic, aged.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Terror, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's g a h Nakib, 6 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's b a h Baloz, 13-3½, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's ch a h Thabashir, 5 years.
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson, aged.
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's b a h Beyrut, 6 years.
Mr. G. K.'s ch a h Tulwar, 5 years.
Mr. G. K.'s ch a h Valens, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Yussuff bin Zaid's g a h Maidania, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's g a h Excelsior, aged.
Mr. Pillcum's g a h Serpent, 5 years.
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's b a h Ajmer, 6 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Hearts, 13-3½, aged.
Major F. B. Prideaux's b a h Young Hyderi, 4 years.
Mr. Karsondas Govindjee's ch a h Best Chance, 13-3, aged.
Messrs. S. Ibrahim and C. M. Khaki's ch a h Solar Star, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's g a h Welcome, aged.
Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's b a h Golden Ducat, 6 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Singer, 13-3½, aged.

A MAIDEN ARAB PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's roan a h Samnite, 4 years.
Messrs. H. B. Bharucha and D. S. Mehta's g a h Old China, 13-2½.
Mr. Ram Nath's ch a h Crocodile, 14-0.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 14-0.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood, 13-2½.
Messrs. A. A. Mahomed and A. R. Dakeel's g a h Ringmaster, 14-0.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Vellard, 13-2½.
Mr. Yacoob Zuheir's g a h Pharoah, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdoola Faras's g a h Cardiff, 13-3½.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Triumph, 13-3.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Back Bay, 13-3½.
Mr. Hassoon Moosa's g a h Hurchan, 14-0.
Mr. R. H. Esmail's ch a h Matador, 13-3½.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Jawan, 13-2.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's g a h Hongkong, 13-3.
Mr. Saleh Tookmachie's g a h Chungiz, 14-0.
Nawab Najafali Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Lotus, 14-0.
Nawab Najafali Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Anaz, 13-1½.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Beethoven, 14-0.
Mr. H. Jamsedjee's g a h Kaiumers, 13-3½.
Mr. Rajmanomed Vazir's ch a h Jingle, 13-3½.
Mr. Pitt's b a h Monitor, 13-3½.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Khailan, 13-3½.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Sweetlips, 14-0.
Messrs. Shaik Hassum and S. A. Aziz's g a h Guidasta, 13-2½.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's ch a h Flying Machine, 14-0.
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's g a h Dhaif Allah, 13-3½.
Mr. Syed Rashid's b a h English Spot, 13-2½.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot, 13-3½.
Aga Coochick Shah's bl a h Zigomar, 13-3½ (by wire).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish, 13-2.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Red Fish, 14-0.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Engine, 13-3½.
Messrs. E. and P. Nazareth's g a h Royalist, 13-2.

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal, 13-2.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Sweden, 13-3.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Mat-hat-Baig, 13-2½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's b a h Baloz, 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's b a h Mexico, 13-2½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's ch a h Galiard, 14-0.
Mr. G. K.'s ch a h Valens, 14-0.
Mr. Yussuff bin Zaid's g a h Maidania, 13-3½.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 14-0.
Mr. Abdoola Faras's ch a h Durban, 13-3.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Hearts, 13-3½.
Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Alwar, 14-0.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's ch a h Abdul Aziz, 13-3½.

GENERAL AND MADAME JOFFRE.

Mr. T. D. Moore's g a h Chaser, 14-0, 4 years.
H. H. Jam Sahib's g a h Biglig, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. Hoosain Kadum's g a h Rising Dawn, aged.
Mr. Hasan Madar's b a h Mars, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory, 3 years.
Mr. Pillcum's b a h Faleh Khan, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Haji Mahmood Mahomed's ch a h Hurbia, 6 years.
Mr. J. R. Raja's b a h Guinea Merchant, aged.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Lot, 13-2½, aged.
Messrs. A. A. Mahomed and A. R. Dakeel's b a h Mulberry, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Jamad Mahomed's ch a h Dardanelles, 3 years.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood, 13-2½, 6 years.
Mr. Abdoola Faras's g a h Rag Time, 4 years.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Triumph, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Abood Baaker's ch a h Huddai, 4 years.
Mr. Abood Baaker's b a h Heliograph, 6 years.
Messrs. Shaik Esmail and Hasan Madar's g a h Minerva, 4 years.
Mr. R. H. Esmail's g a h Powerful, 4 years.
Mr. R. H. Esmail's ch a h Eldorado, 3 years.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Alwan, 13-3, 5 years.
Mr. Ahmed Hargany's ch a h Burges, aged.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Majbur, 4 years.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Beethoven, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Malacca, 3 years.
Mr. Arthur's br a h King Mac, 4 years.
Mr. Pitt's b a h Monitor, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Ahmed Dawood's b a h Thorium, 4 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Khedavi Miseer, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. Essa Mulla Sulleman's g a h Sayel, 13-1½, aged.
Messrs. E. and P. Nazareth's g a h, Royalist, 13-2, 6 years.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's ch a h Jamadar, 13-3½, 4 years.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (straight).

Mr. J. Crawford's g a h The Tetrarch, 14-0.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Sherali, 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Cyprus, 13-3.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quality, 14-0.
Mr. P. R. Naik's g a h Agent, 13-2½.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's b a h Vudhia, 13-2½.
Mr. Budrudin's ch a h Shatra, 13-2½.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's g a h Achilles, 13-3½.
Mr. T. Harrison's ch a h Red Flag, 13-2½.
Mr. T. Harrison's br a h Small Diamond, 13-3½.
Mr. T. Harrison's ch a h Aye Aye Sir, 13-3.
Mr. H. R. Sandford's g a h Pepul, 14-0.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Fado, 13-2½.
Mr. Heath's b a h Night Hawk, 14-0.
Messrs. S. Ibrahim and C. M. Khaki's ch a h Solar Star, 13-3½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Bravo, 13-2½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Ream, 13-1½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch a h Zaki Pasha, 13-2½.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 31,38,298-2-1; State Officials and Subjects Sachin State, (1st Instalment), Rs. 4,000; 7th Instalment from Karwar Branch, Rs. 3,733-2-8; 22nd Instalment from Kolaba District, Rs. 1,107-12; Nett Profits of a Grand Fete organised by the Bandra Literary & Social Catholic Association & Gymkhana and assisted by sisters of St. Joseph's Convent and Fathers of St. Stanilaus' Orphanage, Rs. 562; Mahant Saheb of Dudhraj, Rs. 501; Rana Shri Mangalsinghji of Kherali, Rs. 301; Subscriptions through Treasury Officer, Ahmednagar, Rs. 218-14; Rana Shri Mansinghji of Rajpal, Rs. 200; Charles R. Watkins, Esq., Rs. 150; Agent to H. E. the Governor, Kathiawar, Rajkote, Rs. 150; further contributions from Rajkumar College, Rajkote, Rs. 143-8-4; November Bridge Winners Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Rs. 136; Wadhwan Thandar, Rs. 110-15; Collections from Parla Church, Rs. 100; Ramprasad M. Mehta, Esq., of Jhalawad, Rs. 51; Bhudar Vidyaram, Esq., of Wadhwan Camp., Rs. 51; Dinshaw H. L. Batliwala, Esq., Rs. 50; Shapurji H. L. Batliwala, Esq., Rs. 50; M. Munshi, Esq., Rajkote, Rs. 50; Staff and some Pupils of Sir Jacob Sassoon Free School, Rs. 45-10; Inspector-General Ry. Mail Service, Poona, Rs. 41; Employees of Aden Port Trust, Rs. 37-9; Thomas Mills, Esq., Wadhwan Camp, Rs. 25; a Parsee (H. A. B.) 2nd Instalment, Rs. 25; Ledhika Thandar, Rs. 17; and sums below Rs. 10, Rs. 14; total, Rs. 31,50,169-8-11.

The man who doesn't care what happens gener lly has constipation. No wonder he feels bad. Ought to take Kasagra, the pleasant liquid laxative, and see how much brighter things look. 180—D10.

THE KAISER UNMASKED.

MEDITATING WAR A YEAR AGO.

REVELATION BY FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

(Later than the Mail.)

The French Yellow Book on the origins of the war, issued on Nov. 29, covers a larger field than the British, German, Russian, or Belgian publications, says the Paris correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle."

The 160 documents it contains are very clearly arranged, and they add many points to our knowledge of the course of events. One of these is in the chapter entitled "Warnings," which contains the secret and official German report, a copy of which was obtained by the French War Minister in March 1913.

It sketches the lines of a Jingo agitation preparatory to a campaign against France and M. Jules Cambon's reports later in the same year on the capture of the Kaiser by the Prussian war party.

Undoubtedly the Yellow Book strengthens the already known body of evidence of the deliberate character of the German aggression.

KAISER SELF-REVEALED.

One of the most striking passages in the Yellow Book (says Reuter) is an account of a conversation between the German Emperor and the King of the Belgians. It was reported by M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador in Berlin, on November 22, 1913, thus:—

I have received from an absolutely reliable source an account of a conversation which the Emperor had a fortnight ago with the King of the Belgians in the presence of General von Moltke, the chief of the General Staff, and which made a deep impression on the King.

For some time hostility against us has become accentuated, and the Emperor has ceased to be a friend of peace.

The interlocutor of the Emperor had until now, like everybody else, thought of William II. as one whose personal influence had been exercised to the advantage of peace.

"PERVERSION" OF WILLIAM II.

This time he found the Emperor completely changed. To his eyes the Emperor no longer appears as the champion of peace against the bellicose tendencies of certain German parties.

The Emperor has come to think that war with France is inevitable, and that things must come to that sooner or later. He believes, naturally, in the overwhelming superiority of the German army and in its certain success.

General von Moltke spoke exactly as his Sovereign. He, too, declared that war was necessary and inevitable, and he was even more confident of success, for he said to King Albert: "This time we must settle the business once and for all, and your Majesty can have no idea of the irresistible enthusiasm which on that day will sweep over the whole German people."

The King of the Belgians protested that it was travestying the intentions of the French Government to interpret them in this fashion, and that Germany was allowing herself to be misled as to the sentiments of the French nation by the manifestations of some hotheads or conscienceless intriguers.

The Emperor and his Chief of Staff none the less persisted in their point of view throughout this conversation. The Emperor, moreover, appeared overwrought and irritable.

As William the Second grows older (continued the French Ambassador's dispatch), the family traditions, the reactionary sentiments of the court, and, above all, the impatience of the military caste, gain more and more hold over his mind.

Possibly he feels some jealousy of the popularity of his son, who flatters the passions of Pan-Germans, and does not find the position of the Empire in the world commensurate with its power.

"It would be well to take into account this new fact, namely, that the Emperor is familiarising himself with an order of ideas which were once repugnant to him, and that, to borrow a phrase he likes to use, 'we must keep our powder dry.'"

SECRET WAR PLOT.

Another document in the Yellow-book is a secret official report (dated May 1913) from an officer of the German Great General Staff. He considers the Algeciras Conference as having afforded proof of an understanding between France, Russia and Britain. He anticipates that Austria will be obliged to mobilise against Italy and Servia.

He mentions France's "violation of Morocco conventions," the progress of her army, her moral revival, her technical lead in aviation, and her machine guns; and he thinks an attack on the French less easy than it would have been earlier.

"The weakening of Austria, too, calls for further increase of Germany's army, for which it would be advisable to prepare public opinion.

"To guarantee Germany's influence in the affairs of the whole world," he says, "it is a sacred duty to sharpen the sword. We must get into the people the idea that our armaments are reply to France; we must so accustom them to the idea of an offensive war that powerful armaments, considerable sacrifices, and a strained political situation will cause the drawing of the sword to be regarded as a relief.

"We need not trouble about the German colonies, whose fate will be settled in Europe.

STIR UP STRIFE.

"We must stir up trouble in Egypt, Tunis, Algeria, Morocco and Russia. . .

"Risings must be carefully prepared. They must have a directing head. The Egyptian school is particularly fitted for this work, because it forms more and more a connecting link between the Intellectuals of the Mussulman world in Europe."

The Staff Officer considers that the small States, especially Holland and Belgium, must be constrained to follow Germany or be "broken in."

Denmark might be forced by Britain to abandon her neutrality; but by that time (he remarks) a decision would have been reached already by land and sea.

GRASPING AT THE WORLD.

The northern German army could be considerably increased by the Dutch troops.

Switzerland (the writer thinks) will vigorously defend her neutrality against France.

"We shall remember," he says, "that provinces of the old German Empire, the county of Burgundy, and a large part of Lorraine are still in the hands of France; that thousands of Germans in the Baltic provinces groan beneath the Slav yoke; and that it is a national question to restore to Germany what she formerly possessed."

THE NEUTRALITY OF BELGIUM.

SIR E. GREY ON BRITISH POLICY IN 1913.

(Later than the Mail.)

With reference to statements implying that Great Britain ever contemplated a violation of Belgian's neutrality, the Foreign Office has issued for publication the following record of a conversation with the Belgian Minister on April 7, 1913. It was sent to the British Minister at Brussels, and a record was communicated by him to the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs at the time:—

Copy of a despatch from Sir E. Grey to H. M. Minister at Brussels.

Foreign Office, April 7, 1913.

Sir,—In speaking to the Belgian Minister to-day I said, speaking unofficially, that it had been brought to my knowledge that there was apprehension in Belgian lest we should be the first to violate Belgian neutrality. I did not think that this apprehension could have come from a British source.

The Belgian Minister informed me that there had been talk, in a British source which he could not name, of the landing of troops in Belgium by Great Britain, in order to anticipate a possible despatch of German troops through Belgium to France.

I said that I was sure that this Government would not be the first to violate the neutrality of Belgium, and I did not believe that any British Government would be the first to do so, nor would public opinion here ever approve of it. What we had to consider, and it was a somewhat embarrassing question, was what it would be desirable and necessary for us, as one of the guarantors of Belgian neutrality, to do if Belgian neutrality was violated by any Power. For us to be the first to violate it and to send troops into Belgium would be to give Germany, for instance, justification for sending troops into Belgium also. What we desired in the case of Belgium, as in that of other neutral countries, was that their neutrality should be respected, and as long as it was not violated by any other Power we should certainly not send troops ourselves into their territory. E. Grey.

"A D--D GOOD BOY."

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE FIELD

(Later than the Mail.)

Let us hope that there is someone with Sir John French (writes the Military Correspondent of "The Times") who will emulate Verdy du Vernois and write a British equivalent of "Im Grossenhauptquartier." It will be worth doing. The presence of the King with the Army is, for example, an incident of the utmost importance, and to every soldier of the British and Indian Armies it is a cause of the greatest satisfaction. The close attention whoch his Majesty has given for many years past to the well-being of his troops has been of lasting benefit to the Army, which will fight all the better if it fights, as so many British Armies have done in the past, under the eyes of its King.

The Prince of Wales has also, and at last obtained the dearest wish of his heart and is present with the Army. He has won golden opinions. The personality of the slight and almost fragile-looking Prince was but little known to the Army until he joined it, and now that it is becoming known it is a revelation. He is among the keenest and hardest soldiers in the Army. He walks six miles before breakfast every morning, drives his own car, and spends every moment of the working day in acquainting himself with the situation of the troops and services of the Army.

NIGHT UNDER FIRE.

Although nominally attached to Sir John French's staff, he is not chained there. He is attacked in turn to Army Corps, divisional, and brigade headquarters, and is undergoing an education which no books can ever give him.

Only last week he occupied a fitting cradle for a Prince—a house rocking and shaking day and night under the constant detonations of the bombardment—and he has visited the trenches, including those of the Indian Army. It will be difficult to keep him out of the firing line of his Grenadiers, and a more zealous and indefatigable young officer does not serve with the King's troops.

He has a quiet, confident dignity which is most attractive, and his character and intelligence arouse the enthusiasm of all who meet him. It was not exactly the expression of a courtier but it was the expression of a truth, when an old soldier looked wistfully after him and muttered half to himself—"That's a d—d good boy!"

THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA.

Copies of the popular edition of the Historical Record of the Imperial Visit to India 1911 are available to purchasers at the office of the Superintendent, Government Printing India, Calcutta, to whom applications should be sent as early as possible in order to avoid disappointment. The price of the book is Rs. 7-8, exclusive of postage, packing etc.

LONDON LETTER.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S DISPATCH.

LORD CURZON AND INDIA.

THE POLAND MYTH.

FURTHER REVELATIONS OF GERMAN PLOTS.

CENSORSHIP RELAXED.

Our London correspondent praises Sir John French's abilities as a dispatch writer, in alluding to the famous document, which was the event of the week when the mail left.

Lord Curzon is doing useful work in pointing out to the British public that Indian people wanted to show that Indian troops were fitted, not only to be citizens of the same empire, but to fight side by side with Britons.

The exaggerated stories regarding the marvellous Russian victories in Poland, reported about three weeks ago, are commented upon, and a few of the salient points of the French Yellow Book just published, are explained.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

It is a main characteristic of this War that, for us in England, the landmarks are not the great events but the news of great events. We or our Allies may be passing through the greatest of all crises, but we do not know it until afterwards, perhaps until long afterwards. Indeed we may be, and often are, enjoying one of our periodical bursts of good cheer at the very moment when the danger on the battlefield is greatest. Thus the event of this week was the publication on Monday of Sir John French's dispatch, the longest and most important we have had so far. It is, as readers in India will already know, a remarkable document, giving a detailed summary of the fighting in France and Belgium from the beginning of October to the opening days of November, by which time the first stage of the tremendous struggle for Ypres and the road to Calais had ended in favour of the Allies. Sir John French is an admirable dispatch writer. He wastes no words, and no emotion. Apparently (for we can never be quite sure about omissions) he records everything that is important. Where he has to speak of extreme peril overcome, or a temporary reverse, he does so in the plainest words. Where he wishes to praise, he praises with perfect restraint, and in phrases which, you are sure, every private and officer in the Army would rather have than the most highly wrought rhetoric. All this is reassuring. Our journalists at home, and our baffled correspondents abroad, may revel in sentiment, in romance and invention, but at any rate the men who are doing the great and essential things retain the virtues of simplicity, modesty, and self-command which used to be thought of as belonging to the British character.

TRIBUTES TO THE INDIANS.

What chiefly emerges from General French's chronicle of a crucial month is that in Belgium, as in France, the British troops have borne a terrible share of the burden of fighting, that day by day, the task was to hold positions against forces of overwhelming strength, and that now and again they were held as by a miracle. Above all it is plain that the strugle at Ypres on the last day or two of October was touch-and-go, the 7th Division being subjected to unrealisable terrors of assault and doubtless suffering fearfully in casualties. Further, we get from the Commander-in-Chief an emphatic and specific tribute to the Indian divisions. They, like the rest, were sometimes in the extremity of peril; sometimes one regiment or another would be forced to abandon their trenches. But the line was held. The German attacks, it may be never surpassed in fury or costliness, were ineffectual. Sir John French, after praising each division in turn, says that he has been "much impressed by the initiative and resource displayed by the Indian troops," and he adds that "some of the ruses they have employed to deceive the enemy have been attended with the best results and have doubtless kept superior forces in front of them at bay." Complaints have been heard (Lord Curzon repeated them the other day) that the English newspapers continue to speak as though there were no Indian troops in the field except Gurkhas and Sikhs. That, however, is not the fault of the papers. They have been kept almost entirely in the dark, upon this as upon other matters. But they have now learnt from Lord Curzon, that the Indian Army in Europe is larger than it has been assumed to be, and that it comprises detachments from practically all the fighting races. If any military critic is anxious for further detail, he may arrive at it by analysing the several divisions mentioned by Sir John French.

THE FEELING OF INDIA.

Lord Curzon, by-the-by, is doing useful service, in more than one direction. Speaking this week on behalf of the Indian Soldiers' Fund, he said that the offers of India to the Government were not the outcome of manufactured or fictitious emotion, but had come spontaneously. The Indian people wanted to show that Indian troops were fitted, not only to be citizens of the same empire, but to fight side by side with us. Moreover, he "truly believed that the principles which underlay German militarism were as detestable to the population of India as to the people of the West." That is a good point to make. Lord Curzon can upon occasion express the feeling of India as well as of Anglo-India. But the foregoing sentiment is incomplete unless it is supplemented by a declaration similar to that made by the Under Secretary of State last week. Mr. Charles Roberts understands, what Lord Curzon apparently does not, perhaps never can, that there is very little in the verbal acknowledgment of citizenship and the praise of loyalty in time of need. The citizenship must be made real. India, it is certain, will not be the same at the end of the War as it was at the beginning. The rulers cannot take toll of the people's loyalty, resources, and mental ardour for warfare in Europe, and then refuse the due recognition in the sphere of civil rights. The Government sees this; Mr. Roberts on behalf of the Government practically admitted it; and India will not omit to take note of it as an important fact and sympton.

THE WEEK'S GAIN AND LOSS.

The news in the Commander-in-Chief's dispatch is of necessity behindhand, and we have had very little from the Western theatre of war to illuminate the scene. The Government has now partly relented as regards the war correspondents. A select party is to be allowed to visit the French lines, but they will not be free. The closest watch will be kept upon them, their movements will be restricted, and of course their copy will be doubly censored. Still they are to go into the lines, and that is something. Two days ago "The Times" printed a long account of the fighting in Flanders, the first dispatch so far from an accredited English correspondent near the front. He is, I believe, Mr. W. A. Moore, well known for his contributions from the East in recent years. The description was good, and not sensational. It revealed how, once and again, the important successes had been gained by our side through the miscalculation of the Germans as to the British numbers. You got the impression in reading that everywhere and in every encounter the little heroic British force has been pitted against mighty numbers, and that the enemy was unaware of the immense disparity. It made one more curious than ever as to the working of the Censor's mind. There are, you would say, many things which might be allowed to appear before a revelation of relative numerical weakness seemingly unguessed at by the enemy.

THE MYTH FROM POLAND.

"When Petrograd is cautious," said some one the other day, "the rest of the world may believe the worst." This was *à propos* of the marvellous tales last week of the Russian victories in Poland, and the alleged rout of General von Hindenburg. They were not official from Petrograd. On the contrary, the Russian authorities issued a warning against exaggeration. But the stories were amplified by the correspondents, and in the main accepted, it appeared by our War Office; that at any rate was the conclusion to be drawn from Lord Kitchener's reference. Since the beginning of this week we have been endeavouring to adjust ourselves to the corrected and moderated accounts of what happened. The "Westminster Gazette" a day or two ago had an apt comment on the Eastern situation:

The lay observer of the course of the war will have noticed that the operation on which soldiers chiefly pride themselves is that of a successful retirement in presence of the enemy. Again and again we have seen the epithet "masterly" applied to a rapid retreat before a superior force. Some parts of the retreat from Mons were masterly; Kluck's retreat from Paris was masterly; Hindenburg's operations in Poland have nearly all been masterly, for he is perpetually extricating himself with immense skill from positions in which a more prudent commander would never have got involved. We do not dispute the propriety of the epithet—for a successful retirement is undoubtedly one of the most difficult operations in war—but we draw much comfort when we see it applied to one of the enemy's generals, since in that case we may be reasonably sure that he is moving in what, from our point of view, is the right direction.

From Belgium, except for repeated announcements that the Germans are engaged in yet another furious attempt to break through to the coast, we have heard next to nothing this week, and in the absence of news the papers have had to make the most of the King's visit to the lines. "King, Tsar, Kaiser, and President at the front" has been the headline of the week. The presence of the monarchs in the field is not of military significance—except perhaps in the case of the German Emperor, who is already being blamed for the partial failure of von Hindeburg's plan. But it probably indicates that, in the opinion of all the military authorities the campaign has reached a critical point and therefore that the time had come for introducing a psychological factor of proved importance.

THE FRENCH YELLOW BOOK.

We have not yet had the last of the diplomatic histories of the war, but we are not likely now to have any fresh volume of equal interest to the French Yellow Book, an authorized translation of which has just appeared in England. It contains a number of documents of quite sensational character—notably a secret German Report on the Army dated March 1913, and an account by the French Ambassador in Berlin of a talk which took place between the Kaiser, the King of the Belgians, and General von Moltke just about a year ago. The secret Army report was drawn up while the French Three Years Law was under discussion and preparations were being made for a large increase of the German forces. It reveals the scheme of German military education, of which the writer of the memorandum says, the new Army law was but an extension. He goes on:

It is our sacred duty to sharpen the sword which has been placed in our hand, and to hold it ready for our defence as well as to strike our enemy. "The idea that our armaments are a reply to the armaments and policy of the French must be instilled into the people." The people must be accustomed to think that an offensive war on our part is a necessity if we are to combat the adversary's provocations. We must act with prudence in order to arouse no suspicion, and so as to avoid the crises which might damage our economic life. Things must be so managed that under the weighty impression of powerful armaments, of considerable sacrifices, and of political tension, the outbreak of war (Losschlagen) shall be considered as a deliverance, because after it would come decades of peace and of prosperity, such as those which followed 1870.

The report proceeds to outline an enlarged scheme of intrigue. Disturbances must be stirred up in Northern Africa and in Russia. Well chosen agents must get into touch with influential people in Egypt, Tunis, Morocco, etc. Egypt, especially must be thoroughly worked, because, it is explained, that country gathers to itself the intellectuals of the Moslem world, "By every means in our power we must be strong so that by a powerful effort we may destroy our enemies in the East and the West." As regards Belgium, the writer says, a fresh field for German diplomacy is open in that country:

The plans made in this direction allow of the hope that the offensive might be taken immediately the concentration of the army of the Lower Rhine is completed. An ultimatum with brief delay, followed immediately by invasion, would enable us to justify our action sufficiently from the point of view of International Law.

The record of the conversation with King Albert appears to show that by the end of 1913 the Kaiser had abandoned his relatively pacific policy and had gone over entirely to the war party. He agreed with von Moltke that war was inevitable—and this time the task must be finished. The talk was clearly intended as a warning to King Albert and a bid for the Belgian non-resistance. And M. Cambon, in reporting it to Paris, said it would be wise for the French Government "to take into account the new fact that the Emperor is growing familiar with an order of ideas which formerly was repugnant to him." Just so; but why, knowing what was going forward in Germany, at least since the beginning of 1913, did the Governments of France and of England leave the peoples in ignorance as to the extent and urgency of the deadliest menace known to the world?

SEDITION IN IRELAND.

The methods of government which former generations of English authorities learned in Ireland were applied in India, with a new thoroughness, six or seven years ago. They have now come back to Ireland, and the Government has begun a campaign against the feeble little papers which are against the War, not unfriendly to Germany, and hostile to recruiting. For weeks past the cry for suppression has been heard in The "Times," and other English papers, but the Government ignored the seditious activities of the Sinn Fein party until the other day when they took action against a revolutionary weekly. The English assumption is that the Irish anti-war organs are maintained by German gold. To anyone who knows Ireland this theory is absurd; there is never any need of German help in that country to keep going a small party of irreconcilables, and the present crisis is certainly not a time when that party would be silent. To Indian readers the situation will be plain as daylight, for they have had before them in their own land a precisely similar state of affairs. There is a party in Ireland which does not believe in the *bona fides* of the English Home Rule Government, or in the reality of the Bill that has been suspended. These people will not be reconciled, even though all the rest of Nationalist Ireland were enthusiastic for Britain and her Allies. What then, is the use of martial law or any other form of violent suppression? That is the question of the hour, and it is embarrassing for the Government, which, as everyone recognises missed the great moment for capturing the whole heart of Ireland at the outbreak of the War

ENGLISH ENGINEER'S INDIAN WIFE.

ROMANTIC LIFE STORY OF A MAHOMEDAN WOMAN.

A strange story was told at the London City Corsner's Court on November 30th, when an inquest was held on Mulka Gwallyn, a Mahomedan woman, who died in a London hotel, says the "Daily News and Leader."

James Sidney Lee, of Redcar, said that he was formerly a civil engineer. He met the deceased in 1895 in Assam, and they had lived together as man and wife in different parts of the world. When he first met the deceased she was working in the mines. She was in the habit of injecting morphia and cocaine. He thought that she contracted the habit through seeing the drugs administrated to him during an illness.

Alberta Lee, of George-Street, Redcar sister of the previous witness, said she knew the deceased was a victim of the drug habit. Witness had heard her threaten to take her life when the brother went away on business, and did not come back at the time he was expected. They were very fond of each other and never quarrelled. Witness's brother had made his money in India, China, and Sumatra, and came home with the intention of living on his earnings.

The medical evidence showed that probably the deceased had taken an overdose. Death was due to heart failure accelerated by the drug habit.

On the suggestion of several of the jurymen the police undertook to make inquiries in regard to the purchase of the drug.

Japan is not likely to require any rice from abroad next year and there will be more available for export to India from Burma if required though the crop in that province is less than usual. The outturn in Japan is estimated at 12.1 per cent over the average.

Miss Lilabati Ghosh, an outsider, is appointed to act as Additional Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Dacca Division, in the Provincial Educational Service, with effect from the date on which she joins her appointment vice Mrs. Kumudini Das, on deputation.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

FIRST NIGHT OF ANNUAL TOURNAMENT.

SPIRITED BOUTS.

The first night of the Bombay Annual Boxing Tournament on the terrace at the Wellington Mews last night would have been more enjoyable if there had not been so much of it, or if it had not been so long drawn out. It was 11-30 when the first half of the programme had been worked through, and there was then an interval of nearly half an hour, with seven bouts to follow, the result being that it was unconscionsably late when the show ended. And the worst of it was that this lateness could have been avoided. Several of the entrants did not appear and had the organisers done as usually happens at such tournaments and simply scratched the men who disappointed the proceedings would have concluded at a reasonable hour. Instead, however, they put up other men to box byes, the consequence being that most of the people present were very tired before the end.

The boxing, if not of outstanding cleverness, was fairly interesting to watch. The men for the most part went at their work with a will, and there was no flagging until the final time was called. There were a number of cases in which the judge could not separate the men at the finish,—too many, one could not help thinking,—and extra rounds were frequent.

In one of the byes referred to a local youth, Corporal Kubes, of the D. V. R., boxed three rounds with Gunner Holden, of the R. G. A., and this was one of the most spirited bouts of the evening. Kubes was after his man all the time, never gave him any rest, and had had by no means the worst of it at the end.

In the heavy-weights Deputy Inspector Melville, of the Bombay Police, had a somewhat easy task with Private Cornell of the 7th Hants Regt. Cornell went out before the end of the first round. The other Heavyweight bout was won by Gunner Strong, a big heavy man who used his weight to good advantage. Gunner Coughlan was his opponent, and he took a lot of punishment before he was counted out in the second round.

The Open Featherweights first round was won by Vol. Pearce, of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers. He is a rush and hit type of boxer, and he had his opponent, Seaman Gardner beaten in the first ten seconds. Gardner was badly knocked about but he stuck it out to the finish, and well earned the losers prize which Major Preston presented to him.

The time-keeping was not above reproach, and there was some grumbling about it Several rounds were short, one at least was too long, and in one bout four rounds were boxed instead of three!

A clever exhibition of club and sword swinging by Mr. Robinson was a feature of the programme.

The following are details:—

NOVICES MIDDLEWEIGHTS.—FIRST ROUND.

Bombr. Trentham, R.G.A., *v.* Vol. Klein, B V.R.—It was a slow first round with the gunner doing practically all the leading, and in the second, Trentham was always coming in, although Klein stuck up to him weil. Trentham was well ahead on the final bout, and was declared the winner on points.

NOVICES MIDDLEWEIGHTS.—SECOND ROUND.

Seaman Sutton, H.M.S. Hardinge, *v.* Gunner Hannon, R.G.A.—There was plenty of punching in the first act, and both men took a good deal of punishment. Hannon had the advantage of reach, besides being quicker on his feet, and by the end of the second round he had established a good lead. The third was a ding-dong round, and once again Hannon was on top. For some reason or another a fourth round was boxed, and towards the end of this the seaman was knocked out, having been well beaten before taking the knock.

Gunner Welch, R.G.A., *v.* Gunner Gooch, R.G.A.—Welch seemed to find a good deal of amusement during the first round, out of his opponent's efforts to hit him, and several times laughed outright. He laughed still more when he knocked out Gooch in the second round.

OPEN FEATHERWEIGHTS.

Seaman Gardner, H.M.S. Hardinge *v.* Vol. Pearse, G.I.P. Railway Vols.—Pearse a lightning-like fighter demoralised the seaman. He had him on the ropes before they had been going more than a few seconds, and after that twice sent him to the boards, and it was only time that saved Gardner. The second round saw Pearse well away, and it would have saved Gardner a lot of punishment if they had stopped the fight at the end of it. He came up gamely enough, but was very groggy, whereas Pearse was going almost as strongly as at the beginning. Pearse was an easy winner, and Gardner a plucky loser.

OPEN LIGHTWEIGHTS—1ST ROUND.

Vol Perry, B. V. R., *v.* Seaman Steward H.M.S., Hardinges.—The first was a lively if not particularly scientific round, and both men indulged in a good deal of wild hitting. Perry was the fresher at the end of it, and he maintained his freshness throughout the second, while Steward got very groggy towards the end. The third, contrary to expectations, proved quite an interesting and indeed an exciting one, ending with the best of the war-party. Perry got in a number of telling blows at the beginning but Steward improved towards the end, and a second round was ordered. They were both very tired in the last round and towards the finish neither had strength to strike a telling blow. Perry was declared the winner—and there is no doubt he deserved the verdict.

Pte. Thompson, 13th Hussars, *v.* Gunner Lyttle, R.G.A.—Thompson opened very well and got in a few strong punches, and then Lyttle steadied him with one or two on the jaw, and honours were fairly easy when they went to their corners. In the second round Thompson had considerably the better of it, and once over had Lyttle all but beaten. He could not, however, press his advantage fully home. Lyttle asserted himself in the third round, and punished Thompson rather severely. An extra one-minute round was ordered, and Lyttle was declared the winner after this. Thompson spoiled an otherwise good performance by hits which were not above suspicion.

Vol. E. Halliburn *v.* Pte. Fisher, R.M.L.I.—A pair of sprightly lads they started at a very hot pace. Fisher had, however, established a good lead when they went to their corners, and though Halliburn had a bit more to do with the second round, the R.M.L.I., man was always the cleverer boxer and won.

HEAVY WEIGHTS,—SECOND ROUND.

Private Cornell, 7th Hants Regt., *v.* Deputy Inspector Melville.—They boxed very cautiously at the start, but Melville was the clverer man in the ring,, and got in a number of blows, though none of them was particularly hard, until he hit out just on the calll of time, and sent Cornell to the boards. He could not come up again on the call of time and Melville won.

Gunner Coughlon, R.G.A., *v.* Gunner Strone R.G.A.—They started very slowly but after a few seconds both quickened the pace and they fought strongly for the remainder of the round. Coughlan got in a lot of good work on his opponent's body, but there was little in it when breathing time came. In the second round Strong by sheer force of weight got Coughlan on to the ropes, and then downed him. When six had been called he was up again, but Strong overbore him again, and finally put him out before the end of the round.

Gunner Holden R.G.A., *v.* Corpl. Kubes B.V.R.—Holdens opponent not having turned up, Kubes stepped into the breach, and put up an exceedingly good fight, despite the disadvantage of boxing in long trousers. Both men put their hearts into it and hit hard and hit often throughout the three rounds. Kubes, quite a boy was apparently tireless, and things going right to the end. He has the makings of very good boxer in him.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.—EXTRA BOUT.

Seaman Cooper *v.* Gunner Sparks, R.G.A.—Sparks, a taller and heavier man, had matters pretty much his own way throughout the first round, but the seaman woke up in the second, and the round was more like a pucca fight than an exhibition spar. The next was another lively round, and on it the seaman had the advantage. Once again an extra round was ordered, and after this the match was declared a draw.

BYES.

Bombr Woodbridge, R. G. A., who was to have met Corpl. Ternell, B.V.R., in the first round of the Novices Middleweights, failed to appear as did Corpl. Candy, who should have boxed Dy. Inspr. Melville in the first round of the Middleweights. Ternell and Melville therefore, decided to box a bye, and they gave quite a nice exhibition of light sparring.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL AWARDS TO MEN OF SCIENCE.

The King has approved the following awards this year by the president and council of the Royal Society:—A Royal medal to Professor E. W. Brown, F.R.S., for his investigations in astronomy, chiefly in lunar theory; a Royal medal to Professor W. J. Sollas, F.R.S., for his researches in palæontology, especially in the development of new methods.

The following awards have also been made by the president and council:—The Copley medal to Sir Joseph Thomson, O.M., F.R.S., for his discoveries in physical science; the Rumford medal to the Right Hon. the Lord Rayleigh, O.M., F.R.S., for his numerous researches in optics; the Davy medal to Professor W. J. Pope, F.R.S., for his researches on stereochemistry and on the relations between crystalline form and chemical constitution; the Darwin medal to Professor E. B. Poulton, F.R.S., for his researches in heredity; the Hughes medal to Professor J. S. Townsend, F.R.S., for his researches on electric behaviour of gases.

DOSTOEVSKY ON GERMAN PROFESSOR

Some curiously interesting instances of history repeating itself will be found in the latest addition to the Dostoevsky literature, the "Letters of F. Dostoevsky," a translation of which has recently been published by Chatto and Windus. In 1870 Dostoevsky, hard pressed by creditors, was living at Dresden. His observations on the Franco-German war are few and far between. In December 1870, however, in one of his letters to Maikov, the well-known Russian author, he writes that he is following the German happenings with feverish interest, and ends with the following remarks:

At first one often heard the people in the streets singing the "Wacht am Rhein;" now one never hears it at all. By far the greatest excitement and pride exists among the professors, doctors, and students . . . they are extraordinarily arrogant. I encounter them every evening in the public library. A very influential scholar with silver-white hair loudly exclaimed the day before yesterday; "Paris must be bombarded!" so that is the outcome of all their learning. If not of their learning then of their stupidity. They may be very scholarly, but they are frightfully limited.

From which it would appear that, after all, the professorial leopards have not changed their sports during the last half-century, and are not now for the first time

LORD ROSEBERY ON THE WAR.

BRITISH ARMY'S GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

Lord Rosebery was the principal speaker at the 250th anniversary dinner, at the Holborn Restaurant of the Royal Scottish Corporation on the night of November 30. in celebration of St. Andrew's Day. The event was celebrated in the national manner—the pipers marching round the room and the haggis brought in with the usual honours.

Responding to the toast of the Imperial Forces, moved by Sir John Ure Primrose, Major-General Alderson, commanding the Canadian Expeditionary Force, said that he commanded the First and Second Canadian Rifles and Strathcona's Horse in South Africa, and he there learnt to respect them both as men and as fighters.

"I can assure you," he added, "when our times comes to go across the water—and let us hope it will be soon—the men I have the honour to command will do their duty just as well as the rest of the forces of the Empire are doing." (Loud cheers.)

Lord Rosebery at the opening of his speech said that the occasion was that of a great national feast—an annual consecration of themselves to the service and memory of Scotland. (Cheers.)

"We are now," Lord Rosebery went on to say, "engaged in battles, interminable battles, each of them amounting to a campaign, in which the loss of thosee who died in the Great Plague in London would seem only a venial slaughter compared with the battles of to-day. We have seen an innocent and peaceful nation harried by fire and sword by a treacherous friend. (Hear, hear.) We see at this moment armed nations contending all over Europe for supremacy in war, horrors unknown in the most barbarous warfare, bombs dropped from the heavens on unoffending cities, bombs strewn broadcast in the ocean for enemies, neutrals, or friends, heedless whether they are strewn so long as they may destroy life.

"NO CAUSES FOR PUBLIC SORROW."

"All these horrors are occurring around us at this moment. Nevertheless, I maintain we are right to hold this dinner to-night. There are abundant causes for private sorrow, but there are no causes for public sorrow. (Hear, hear.)

"Surely we need not grieve—though we must regreat we are plungod into war—at a moment when our arms are surpassing in their achievements anything that even our arms have achieved before. (Cheers.)

"It would be invidious and far too lengthy to select any regiment for mention to-night but of course, we in this company have all silently near our hearts certain Scottish regiments, which are especially dear to us, and which we know have brilliantly distinguisheded themselves already. (Cheers.) I will not name any, but perhaps I might be excused when in an assembly of Scotsman in London I mentioned one at least, the London Scottish, who have not merely conferred honour on Scotland, but honour on London; but, what is even more, have inspired confidence in our Territorial forces. (Cheers.)

"Is it not singularly fortunate for us that we should be dining in the evening of the morning which saw the publication of Sir John French's dispatch, which records in language so terse, vivid, and so glowing the matchless achievements of our British arms. (Cheers.)

PROUD OF THE EMPIRE.

"Never were we more proud of belonging the British Empire, and all that conduces to the national exultation which has been going on since August 4, the day on which the war began. In every quarter of the globe, in every continent of the world, we hear at this moment the steady tramp of our men proceeding from our Dominions to the support of the meteor flag of Great Britain, and the support of all the principles which are dear to the British Empire—liberty, honour, and public faith. (Cheers.)

"We dine to-night in no spirit of humiliation but with a spirit of human and natural exultation. We lift up our hands in joy and thankfulness to-night, even though the war is far from its end It may be that on the next anniversary we shall have an even happier banquet,

When the hurly burly's done,
When the battle's lost end won.

And we shall be able at this table to pay a tribute to St. Andrew, who is, happily, the patron saint of Russia as well as of Great Britain, to commemorate the complete triumph of our arms, the vindication of public law in Europe, and the preservation of the liberty and honour of the Empire." (Loud cheers.)

REFUGEE SHIP OUTRAGE.

GERMAN WARFARE ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The Admiralty has published the following statement:—

On October 26, the French passenger steamer Amiral Ganteaume was on a passage from Calais to Havre with upwards of 2,000 unarmed refugees, including a very large proportion of women and children, on board when a violent explosion occurred.

By pure chance and the greatest good fortune the British s.s. Queen was within a short distance of the Amiral Ganteaume and succeeded in rescuing most of the passengers, only about forty being killed.

Subsequent examination of one of the damaged lifeboats of the vessel has led to the discovery of a fragment of a German torpedo. The presence of this fragment proved that the vessel was torpedoed by a German submarine.

This action of destroying with aim and deliberation in broad daylight a defenceless passenger ship full of refugees is, on the whole, the best specimen of German methods yet recorded.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, December, 29, 1914.

INDIA'S POLITICAL FUTURE.

It was well said by Sir Subramanyia Iyer, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, at the opening of the thirtieth session of the Indian National Congress yesterday that it would have been a blunder not to have held the Congress on account of the war, and thus to have lost a golden opportunity of giving expression to the unswerving devotion of the adherents of the Congress to the King-Emperor at such a time as this. It would have been a blunder, moreover, for more reasons than this. Everyone is united in the desire that nothing should be said or done in India to break, or mar the effect of, the united front which her people have presented to the gaze of the world in support of what Sir Subramanyia Iyer described as "the heroic effort now being made in the cause of right and justice;" or that any sort of political embarrassment should be caused to the Government. But the time has gone by when the Congress and its proceedings were regarded in official quarters as an embarrassment to the Government. The constitutional and honest presentation of the political aspirations of a people through its educated representatives, for which the Congress exists, has ceased to be regarded, we think, even in the most reactionary circles, as a thinly-veiled form of sedition; and, nowadays, the only criticism of the Congress which we hear from those quarters which were formerly wont to indulge in wholesale denunciations of its propaganda, is that it has accomplished its work and that nothing more remains to be done. Nawab Syed Mahomed, in his presidential speech last year, effectively disposed of that contention and Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, this year's President, presented an ample justification for its continued existence in the eloquent and inspiring address which he delivered yesterday. But such a restrained and reasonable presentation of the demands of the people of this country, made in a speech inspired with sentiments of loyalty to the Empire and containing a closely-reasoned iteration of the dependence of India on the British connection for the proper fulfilment of her destiny, cannot be described as an embarrassment to the Government. The Congress does not meet to assail the Empire to which India belongs or to put forward a demand for separation, but to express its acceptance of, and satisfaction with, India's position as a part of the Empire, to urge the due fulfilment of Imperial obligations, and the granting to India of the more liberal form of Government, enjoyed by the other great Dominions of the King-Emperor, in order that she may become a greater source of strength and even a more stalwart support to the Empire than she now is. The moment when she has earned, by the most supreme demonstration of devotion to the Imperial cause, the more ready ear of the British people is opportune to make her demands heard, and it would indeed have been a blunder to let it pass.

The President, yesterday, wisely avoided domestic differences and grievances and devoted himself chiefly to a broad and general definition of the aims which the Congress should have in view to bring about the fulfilment of national hopes and aspirations. The tribute to the Viceroy with which he prefaced this will be endorsed throughout the country, for Lord Hardinge has shown himself, in the highest degree, a statesman of unswerving devotion to the interests of the people whose destinies have been confided to his care, and the tribute to Lord Crewe will be accepted with respect from a man of Mr. Basu's discrimination, who has had the opportunity of personal association with a Secretary of State whose qualities we at a greater distance may not always have been able to appreciate. Mr. Basu allowed himself, also, a digression of a more personal nature in explaining the part played by the Congress deputation to England, of which he was a member, in regard to the India Council Bill. We do not think there is much to be gained, at this time of day, in discussing the possibilities of what good might have resulted if that Bill had reached the House of Commons. We have been criticised for the strenuous opposition which we offered to it at the time, and Mr. Basu yesterday referred in somewhat regretful terms to the use which was made of this opposition by the Conservative peers in Parliament. We opposed the Bill for reasons of a very different character to those which actuated Lord Curzon and Lord Lansdowne, as our readers are aware, and people in India can hardly be blamed if they were unaware of the subtler reasons which led Mr. Basu and his colleagues to change their attitude towards the Bill. The fact remains that the Bill did not fulfil the demands made by the Congress last year, which the Deputation went to England to press upon the Government, and it introduced provisions of a most dangerous character. In our view, its rejection, no matter how brought about, was a matter for congratulation, and it has left the ground clear to press forward a reform of a more satisfactory and wholesale character which Mr. Basu admirably outlined yesterday. As he pointed out, we in India have never been impressed by the usefulness of the Council; it lessens the responsibility of the Secretary of State, its composition has made it the faithful friend of reaction, and unless it can be really leavened by a substantial and effective element of an elective character its reform would be valueless. We share with Mr. Basu the hope that at no distant date the Bill may be revived, largely liberalised. When the time comes, says Mr. Basu, we must press for the reforms which we have been advocating from the Congress. The Secretary of State's salary must be placed on the Estimates, one-third of his Council must be Indians chosen by public representatives in this country, of the remaining members, at least half should be public men of proved ability and merit, unconnected with the Government of India, and finally the functions of the Council must be advisory and not executive. It must be either that or the abolition of the Council. The rejection of the Bill at least enables the Congress to stand to its original demands. The passage of the Bill might have left us with a partial and unsatisfactory reform which would have had to stand for years. As it is, there should now be an early opportunity of pressing the reforms demanded by the Congress before a more sympathetic audience than India has ever had in the British Parliament.

The remainder of Mr. Basu's admirable speech, and the greater part of it, was devoted to an elaboration of the political and economic situation of the country leading up to an effective reiteration of the demand for self-government within the Empire, which has remained throughout these thirty years the main plank of the Congress platform. How soon it will be possible to achieve that consummation it is needless to discuss at the moment. We are among those who hold that the political and economic conditions of this country do not present those difficulties and obstacles to the granting of a fairly full measure of autonomy which some people would have us believe; and we would recommend those who urge the contrary, who believe that a country in which the masses of the population are still illiterate, is unfitted for self-government to a perusal of Mr. Basu's effective comparison with the conditions that prevailed in England a hundred years ago, and the striking examples in the cases of Japan and Italy to which he draws attention. The true test to apply is not whether the whole people, and the people as a whole, are able to comply with certain standards of political intelligence and capacity arbitrarily laid down; but whether there is a sufficiently large and responsible educated community to carry on the effective government and administration of the country. Judged from this standpoint India is in advance of the conditions which prevailed in Italy and Japan when they won their liberation, the one from a foreign oppressor, and the other from feudal tyranny, and no worse off than the United States of America when they won their independence, or some of the self-governing Dominions when they were granted autonomy. But whatever form the liberalisation of the Government and the Administration may take in the near future, the ending of bureaucratic domination and the substitution of some form of responsible ministry, both for Imperial purposes and in the Provincial Governments, is imperatively demanded. The system which depends upon a self-imposed sense of duty as its only form of responsibility has lasted too long. Sense of duty, as Mr. Basu says, is no doubt a great check, but it is not sufficient when a struggle comes between preconceived ideas and rigid traditions of power and efficiency on the one hand, and the growth of popular aspirations on the other. In every civilised state in the world, except Russia, the civil servant is controlled by the responsible representatives of the people. It is only in Russia and India that he rules.

Notes of the Day

The Novel Battle off Cuxhaven.

The combined attack by aircraft and submarines, supported by light cruisers and destroyers, on the German warships in the Schilling Roads, though it does not appear to have resulted in any great damage to the enemy, has provided an effective demonstration of the utility of the seaplane in warfare. The seaplane in the British Navy has been carried to a high point of efficiency and Great Britain possesses a very much larger number of these amphibious craft than Germany. It is also satisfactory to note that whereas the British seaplanes dropped several bombs on the German warships, as is admitted in the German official communiqué, the bombs from the German seaplanes failed to hit any of our ships. Another gratifying feature of the novel combat is that the much-vaunted Zeppelins were so easily put to flight by the British light-cruisers. In these days of mine-protected zones and harbours the seaplane, which is the only craft that can get at the vessels lying behind the mine-fields, has a great part to play; and we may assume that the exploit of Christmas Day will be repeated ere long.

The Kiel Canal.

Whether a naval conflict in the North Sea eventuates or not, the Kiel Canal, of which we publish a map on another page of this issue, is bound to play an important part in the war before hostilities cease. This strategic waterway, of such vital interest to Germany in her operations round the North Sea and Baltic, was commenced in the year 1887 and completed in 1905, and is 61 miles in length, giving Germany access through her own territory from one sea to the other. As originally constructed, the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal had a surface breadth of 213 feet, and a breadth at bottom of 72 feet, with a depth of 29 feet 6 inches. The rapid evolution of the Dreadnought quickly caused these dimensions to become insufficient, and in 1908 extensive operations were commenced for doubling the bottom, and increasing, the depth to 36 feet. These enlargements of the Kiel Canal were, significantly enough, only formally completed on June 23rd last, when the Kaiser, with much pomp and ceremony, inaugurated the new lock at the North Sea end of the Canal, then sailed through to Kiel, performed the same function at the eastern exit on the following afternoon, and made his ceremonial entry into Kiel harbour for the Regatta week.

The Visit of the British Fleet.

On June 23rd the British Fleet entered Kiel harbour for the last time prior to the outbreak of hostilities. The battleships comprised, among others, the King George V, the Centurion, the Ajax and the Audacious, with many light cruisers, amongst which were the Southampton, Nottingham and Birmingham, the last of which was responsible for the sinking of a German submarine soon after the war broke out. Immediately opposite the British boats were drawn up in battle array,—a significant premonition,—the new German Dreadnoughts of approximately the same date of construction, namely, the German Fleet flagship, Friederich Der Grosse, the Koenig Albert (with grim irony named after the King of the Belgians) and the Kaiser. The intensely interested German crews were lined up on board, and it is said, the British ships were the objects of the utmost curiosity, and at the same time, a good deal of admiration.

The Strength of the Fortress.

Kiel itself is Germany's chief naval port on the Baltic, and forms a town of the Prussian Province of Schleswig-Holstien. Its pride is its magnificent harbour, which has a comparatively uniform depth of water of 40 feet. Its length is 11 miles, and the breadth varies from ¼ mile at the southern end, to 4½ miles at the sea entrance. Kiel harbour bristles with guns and amongst its defences are two forts on the west and four on the east side, all situated about five miles from the head of the harbour at Friedrichsort, where its shores approach each other. It is thus a place of great strategic strength, and is well-nigh impregnable if attacked from the sea only. The calibre of the guns, their effective range and disposition are well-known to the Admiralty. And the mine zones are so extensive and diffuse, operated for the main part by land stations, that a naval demonstration in these waters would terminate in a mere holocaust. It may therefore be assumed, that until Kiel is seriously threatened on the land side as well, Admiral Jellicoe's blockade will continue, for the numerical superiority of the Allied fleets in waiting is so great, nothing but supernatural intervention would preserve the German Navy from actual annihilation.

The Cost of War.

The well-known French economist, M. Yves Guyot, gives some startling statistics on the wastage in war of men and money and also the figures of the most recent campaigns. He puts their cost at:

	Million £
Crimean campaign	340
Italian campaign (France)	51
American war—	
Northern States	560
Confederates	560
Danish war	7
War of 1866 (Germany)	66
Mexico, China, Cochin China (France)	40
The war of 1870 (for France)	507
Balkan war	200
Russo-Turkish war (shared by the two belligerents)	258
South African war (for Great Britain)	200
Total ...	2,789

Returning to the present conflict M. Guyot totals up the cost for all belligerents after six months of warfare at £1,620,000,000, only for the maintenances of combatants, the number of which he estimates as follows:—

Germany	4,350,000
Austria-Hungary	3,500,000
France	4,000,000
Russia	5,400,000
Total ...	17,250,000

In addition to this must be added the British, Belgians and Servians which M. Guyot totals at 1,200,000 to 1,500,000. M. Guyot seems to estimate the whole British forces in the field at about half-a-million; this is obviously an over-estimate.

Britain and Obligatory Service.

In the "Saturday Review" an eloquent plea is advanced for the legalisation of obligatory service as one of the prime innovations of the coming year. After advancing such reasons as are natural at this time, in favour of universal military training, our contemporary goes on to give "without any attempt to caricature or guy them twelve familiar objections, twelve arguments for letting things be":

(1) That it would be swopping horses in the midst of the stream.
(2) That it would net in the cowards, who would at most only display a "collective courage."
(3) That ministers have spoken and virtually pledged themselves against compulsory or obligatory service.
(4) That it would not be fair now to the men who are enlisting of their own free will.
(5) That there would not be enough khaki and rifles to go round, nor enough officers and N. C. O.'s to train the new men.
(6) That it would be ruinous to trade and that we should not be able to carry on farming properly.
(7) That we never have affected to be a great military power, but must depend on our Fleet.
(8) That "one volunteer is worth three pressed men."
(9) That the Prime Minister's letter to all householders will bring in two hundred thousand or more recruits. Out of the million or so that are needed; and that when the country has fully grasped the fact that we are involved in an extremely critical and great war, the men will come in all right without a special Act.
(10) That it is too much like State socialism—or that it is too much like tyrannical Toryism, or that it is too much like militarism, the very thing we mean to crush in the enemy.
(11) That perhaps later on we shall have to discuss it, but that it is a pity to mention it now.
(12) That it would be most unpopular.

Herr Dernberg's Special Pleading.

Herr Dernberg with his assistants has been doing the work of promoting German "kultur" for the benefit of the Americans, who, to his great misfortune, have now discovered him. In the New York "Saturday Evening Post" Herr Dernburg contributes a letter which requires some attention, on account of the most shamefaced apology which he puts forwards on behalf of a "wronged" Germany. According to him Germany has been compelled to fight for her very existence against aggressive neighbours. This statement has been trotted out so often by German writers that it does not require any further argument to show its utter falsehood and shallowness. Herr Dernberg goes on, in his letter, to prove that Germany violated the neutrality of Belgium, because she was entitled to break any treaty to preserve her existence, hence the violation of Belgian territory was not an offence against all laws, moral and international. He says:—

> The question as to the right,—so far as obligations under treaties go,—has been decided by nearly all nations in the same spirit,—namely, that no nation can bind itself by a treaty to its own destruction, just as no individual can so bind himself by contract; that the national interest supersedes the international interest, and that treaties are closed on the basis of circumstances existing at the time they are made, and that therefore they are not binding when the circumstances change.

Too Astute.

If he really argues the question in this spirit of "mailed fist" there is no use further discussing this question. But the ex-Colonial Secretary is too astute, and he continues to adduce additional proof to show that Germany was right in her action by saying that the Treaty of 1839 had long before come inoperative, as Mr. Gladstone had entered into a new special Treaty in the year 1870 guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium *for the duration of the war and one year after*. This being the fact, according to Herr Dernberg, there was no Treaty at all. But one minor fact he overlooks purposely, and that is that Mr. Gladstone when he made the new Treaty did so on the express understanding that the old one was still in existence, only that England bound herself to ally herself with either Germany or France if the other was guilty of violating the Treaty in the particular case. Only the last clause was operative for the period of one year or for the duration of the war.

Germany's Opinion.

The Prussian Government at the time, however, thought a new Treaty was superfluous, as the old one was sufficient for all contingencies that might arise. Germany during 1870 did not think it would be to her advantage to violate Belgian territory, hence her unctuous solicitude for the rights of Belgium. When in that year Bismarck revealed to an astonished world that Napoleon III. had entered into a secret league for the annexation of Belgium to France, the German press was boiling with righteous indignation and the "Kolnische Zeitung" expressed itself in this sanctimonious tone:—

> If the Christian States of Europe are still united by a common bond, if there remains a right of nations, if the treaties concluded in the name of the Holy Trinity still enjoy some value and consideration, the man who so rashly tramples under his feet all the laws of God and man, as this Louis Napoleon does, must be banished from their pale. When, without cause or reason, he is bent on seizing Belgium, whose neutrality is recognised and guaranteed by all the European Governments, he is guilty of nothing short of high treason against the Powers. He provokes them one and all, and they would be cowardly indeed were they to leave the challenge unheeded. How long is Europe going to allow itself to be threatened and ill-used by an unprincipled adventurer? How long will the monarchs of Europe suffer in their midst a man who, like a highway robber, points his pistol at his neighbours and peremptorily demands: "Your purse or your life"? If there is a tribunal of nations, this surely is a case which falls within its province.

Herr Dernberg further complains that the Imperial Chancellor has been misrepresented, as what the Chancellor said was that he regretted that the neutrality of Belgium could not be respected, and that he was sorry for that country. If any one has misrepresented the Imperial Chancellor, it is the ex-Colonial Secretary!

Official and Personal.

The death has occurred at Lucknow, of Mr. Henry Gardener who in 1857 joined the Agra Militia and took part in several engagements against the mutineers at Agra and Aligarh for which he received the Mutiny Medal The deceased was given a military funeral.

SOLDIERS' CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS.

MEN'S THANKS TO LADY WILLINGDON.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon has received the following telegram from General Barrett, Commanding the forces, to whom on behalf of the women of Bombay Christmas puddings were sent:—

> Heartiest thanks from all ranks for the Christmas puddings, and best wishes for Christmas and New Year to the women of Bombay.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN WARSHIPS ATTACKED.

BRITISH SEAPLANES ENGAGED.

ALLIES CONTINUE TO ADVANCE.

USTRI ANS SEVERELY DEFEATED.

Seven British naval sea-planes, escorted by a light cruiser and destroyer force with submarines, attacked German warships lying off Cuxhaven. A novel combat ensued, the most modern cruisers being opposed to the enemy's air-craft and submarines.

A communiqué at Petrograd describes obstinate fighting with the Austrians, who endeavoured to entrench but were defeated, quickfirers, officers and a number of prisoners being captured.

On Christmas Day the Russian forces defeated the Austrians on the Zmigrod-Dukla line, the enemy being in full retreat. During the battles the Austrians suffered enormous losses ten thousand prisoners being captured.

A terrible railway collision between German troop trains is reported from Kalish, when over twenty carriages were smashed to atoms, four hundred being killed and five hundred injured.

In the western theatre the Allies are making slow but steady progress. All the enemy's attacks have been repulsed and intermittent cannonading continues.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Major F. I. Day, Munster Fusiliers.
Captain F. Durand, Munster Fusiliers.
Captain H. C. O'Brien, Munster Fusiliers.
Lieut. J. F. O'Brien, Munster Fusiliers.
Major E. P. Thomson, Munster Fusiliers.
Captain G. Stewart, Coldstreams.
Captain A. G. M. Graham, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. E. H. Owen, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. Pastfield, Middlesex.
Captain G. H. Smart, North Lancs.
Lieut. Verrall, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. A. Montgomery, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut. R. A. Young, Munster Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. Hill-Trevor, Scots Guards.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. A. Dewar, Engineers.
Lieut. T. E. Dunn, Cameronians.
Lieut. D. Wiggin, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. W. Maitland, Seaforths.

SAKHALIEN AND JAPAN.

REPORT OFFICIALY DENIED.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 27.

The report to the effect that Russia had ceded half of Sakhalien to Japan is officially emphatically denied here.

TROOPS TO LAND AT VALONA.

ROME, Dec. 28.

A regiment of Bersaglieri will land at Valona to-morrow to replace the blue-jackets.

RAID BY BRITISH SEAPLANES.

GERMAN WARSHIPS ATTACKED.

BRITISH SEAPLANE RAID BEATEN EVERYWHERE.

GERMAN WARSHIPS ATTACKED AT CUXHAVEN.

DAMAGE DONE BY BOMBS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The Admiralty announces that seven naval seaplanes at daylight on Christmas Day attacked German warships lying in the Schilling Roads, off Cuxhaven. They were escorted by a light cruiser and destroyer force with sub-marines. Two German Zeppelins, four seaplanes, and several sub-marines attacked the British squadron, whereupon a novel combat ensued, the most modern cruisers being opposed to the enemy's aircraft and sub-marines.

The British swiftly out-manœuvred the sub-marines, while the guns of the Undaunted and Arethusa easily put the Zeppelins to flight. The British vessels remained for three hours off the enemy's coast without the enemy's ships appearing and without being harmed.

Six British airmen returned safely, but Flight-Commander Hewlett's seaplane was seen to be wrecked and his fate is unknown. British bombs were discharged on points of military significance. The damage cannot be estimated.

LATER.

The Admiralty announcement regarding the British raid on Cuxhaven continues:—The seaplanes were piloted by Flight-Commanders Oliver, Hewlett, Ross and Kilner, and Flight-Lieutenants Miley, Edwards and Blackburn.

The attack was delivered starting from a point in the vicinity of Heligoland, and it was necessary for the British ships to remain in the neighbourhood to pick up the returning airmen.

Whenever the Germans at Heligoland saw the British cruisers, their counter-attack by aircraft and sub-marines was delivered. The enemy's seaplanes succeeded in dropping bombs near our ships, though without hitting any. The British vessels re-embarked three of our airmen with their machines. Three other pilots returned later, and were picked up, according to arrangement, by sub-marines, their seaplanes being sunk. Hewlett's wrecked machine was observed about eight miles from Heligoland.

AIRSHIP SHED FIRED AT BRUSSELS.

BRITISH AVIATOR'S DARING FEAT.

The Admiralty's announcement adds:—On Thursday Squadron-Commander Davies visited Brussels and dropped eight bombs on an airship shed reported to contain a Parseval Airship. Six are believed to have hit. Davies, on his return flight, dropped another four bombs, but owing to the cloud of smoke from the shed the exact effect could not be discerned.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

According to the German official account the British seaplanes dropped bombs on the German warships, doing little damage. They were also active in the neighbourhood of Cuxhaven aiming at the gasworks. German airmen counter-attacked, dropping bombs on the destroyers accompanying the seaplanes. The fog prevented a pursuit.

It is stated at Harwich that in a dense fog at Cuxhaven it was hardly possible to distinguish the movements of the combatants. No British casualties are reported.

AVIATORS BUSY.

BOMBS DROPPED ON AVIATION SHEDS

LONDON, Dec. 27.

A Paris communiqué says:—

A German dirigible dropped ten bombs on Nancy in the middle of the town, without having any military grounds for doing so. Our aeroplanes, on the contrary, bombarded the aviation sheds at Frescati, and one of the stations at Metz, where movements of trains had been reported; also on the barracks of St. Privas at Metz.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The "Lokalanzeiger" states that four British airmen dropped bombs on the island of Langeoog at Christmas.

AUSTRIANS AGAIN RETREAT IN DISORDER.

ENORMOUS LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 27.

A communique says:—There was for the most part an artillery duel in the Rawka and Bzura region. The German attacks were repelled successfully. We dislodged the enemy on the Lower Nida from the village of Vislea.

The Austrians offered an obstinate resistance and endeavoured to entrench. We then drove them across the river. We also repelled the Austrians from the line Tuchoj-Olpiny.

The enemy abandoned ten quick-firers, and 43 officers and over 2,500 men were captured.

We continued to pursue the Austrians, retreating in disorder, capturing another eight quick-firers and a thousand men. We have occupied Biala, near Siedlezka.

We defeated the Austrians on the Zmigrod-Dukla line on Christmas Day, and the enemy is in full retreat.

During the battles here the Austrians have suffered enormous losses and ten-thousand prisoners.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 27.

The Tsar has arrived at the front.

THE AUSTRIAN REPORT.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 27.

An Austrian communiqué says that the Russians in Galicia have continued the offensive which they recently began, and have re-captured, with superior forces, Krosnowaslo. The Austrians have re-captured the Ysok Pass after four days' fighting. The situation in the Balkans is quiet.

THE ATTACK ON BOLIMOFF.

GERMAN SLACKNESS IN POLAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The character of the fighting in Poland is illustrated by the attack on Bolimoff near the river Ravka.

As the Germans advanced the Russians succeeded in lighting a farm in a wood in their rear. The Germans were silhoutted in the glow and became an easy mark for machine-guns mounted on motor-cars and manœuvring easily on frosty roads. Then the Russians delivered a counter-attack and killed a thousand of the enemy, also taking two battalions prisoners. The slackness of the Germans at Christmas in Poland is believed to portend withdrawals of troops eastward.

BATILE ON THE BZURA.

FRIGHTFUL SLAUGHTER OF GERMA S.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 28.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

Various correspondents dwell on the frightful slaughter of Germans in the battle on the Bzura.

The "Morning Post's" correspondent at Petrograd considers that as such attacks cannot profitably be entrusted to new formations it is probable that the losses fell entirely on Germany's best troops. On the nights of Saturday and Sunday 7,000 troops trying to cross the river at Bosimoff were annihilated. They were mostly Wurtenburgers from the French front. The work was mostly done by Siberian Rifles, the force of whose attack is according to an Exchange Company's telegram, described by captured German officers as unprecedented.

BOMBS DROPPED IN POLAND.

HOUSES AND BAZAR DESTROYED AT SOCHACZEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WARSAW, Dec. 27.

Five German aeroplanes dropped forty bombs on Sochaczew, and set fire to wooden houses and destroyed the bazar and adjacent streets. A bomb fell among the crowd in the flight, killing eight and wounding 26 persons.

ENEMY REPULSED.

VIOLENT COUNTER ATTACKS FAIL.

ALLIES MAKE FURTHER PROGRESS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Dec. 27.

A communiqué says:—From the sea to the Lys calm has prevailed with intermittent cannonading. There is nothing to report from the Lys to the Oise. There have been artillery duels on the Aisne and in Champagne.

The enemy, after a violent bombardment, counter-attacked at Perthes, endeavouring to regain their trenches. The attack was immediately repulsed by our artillery and infantry.

We progressed slightly in Argonne and also at St. Hubert, where a company gained between a hundred and two hundred metres. We bombarded a ravine where the enemy evacuated several trenches. Two German attacks against the redoubt of Bois Brule, eastward of Saint Mihiel, were repulsed.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Our troops made further progress in Upper Alsace on the heights dominating Cernay. They repulsed several attacks in this region.

ENEMY'S UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACKS.

PARIS, Dec. 28.

Last evening's communiqué said:—"The enemy after directing heavy artillery and infantry fire all night against our positions at Laboisselle and the vicinity delivered two unsuccessful consecutive attacks.

"We hold in strength trenches captured near Puissaleine.

"We have consolidated the occupation of the ground won near the trench of Calonne and on the heights of the Meuse."

ENEMY SURPRISED BY BELGIANS.

TWO THOUSAND RMANS CAPTURED

LONDON, Dec. 28.

As the result of five days' continuous work in sapping the Belgians have captured two thousand Germans near Lombartzydo by an attack on the flank trenches which the Germans left exposed after they were driven from their advanced positions near Nieuport by the British Fleet. While sapping was in progress the German front was kept busily engaged. Then at a given moment the Belgians rose from the trenches, completely surprising the Germans who surrendered. Out of three thousand Belgians only a few were killed and twenty wounded.

BRITISH AND INDIAN TROOPS.

GERMAN CORRESPONDENTS PRAISE.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The special correspondent of the "Frankfuerter Zeitung" writing his impressions of the Allies' front, praises the splendid equipment and warlike appearance of the Indians, who are well-provided with winter clothing. He states that the comparatively small number of prisoners in German hands is due to the fact that they are forbidden to surrender without the permission of their officers. Hence, when the officers are disabled, the Indians fight till they are killed. Everything, he continues, is done by the British to avoid exposing the Indians to the weather. They only spend twenty-four hours in the trenches and then have twenty-four hours rest. They are intelligent and good fighters.

The correspondent was impressed with the number of hardened soldiers among the British. He says that German officers described the British as an army of non-commissioned officers. Their equipment and arms are splendid and their discipline excellent, as is proved by their conduct in captivity. He says the new British recruits quickly become good reliable soldiers. Further, he praises the exceptional sharp-shooting of the French.

GERMAN TROOP TRAINS COLLIDE.

FOUR HUNDRED KILLED AND 500 WOUNDED.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS CHARGED WITH TREASON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.

A terrible railway collision has occurred at Kalish between a crowded German troop train and a train returning with wounded German officers. Over twenty carriages were smashed to atoms. Four hundred were killed and five hundred injured. A number of railway officials have been arrested and charged with treason.

EXPORT OF WHEAT.

LIMIT IMPOSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 28.

A press communiqué states:—"It will be remembered that the Government of India summoned a conference at Delhi to discuss the situation arising out of the abnormally high prices at which wheat is selling in Northern India. Prior to summoning the Conference powers had been taken by the Government of India under Ordinance 9 of 1914 to enable them and the Local Governments to ascertain the amounts of, and if necessary to acquire, stocks of any articles unreasonably withheld from the market. In connection with this Ordinance it appeared necessary also to deal with the question of future exports, for if the application of the Ordinance succeeded in reducing the price in wheat it is obvious that one of the immediate results would be a considerable stimulation of the export trade. After full discussion at the Conference with the representatives of leading export firms at Karachi the Government of India have decided that it is desirable to impose a reasonable limit on the quantity of wheat and wheat flour that should be exported before 31st March, 1915. This quantity has now been fixed at 1,00.000 tons, including flour, expressed in terms of wheat reckoning from 1st December, 1914, to 31st March, 1915. The total will be distributed between the chief exporting centres, viz., Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta on the basis of the average trade of these ports for the last three years. The quantity allotted to each port will again be distributed among exporting firms in proportion to the average extent of their business in such exports. It has also been decided that the export shall be permitted to the United Kingdom and to the British possessions only. A notification has been issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry to-day to this effect.

AUSTRIA'S MISTAKE.

HOW HER HANDS WERE FORCED BY GERMANY.

Mr. de Schebeko, who was Russian Ambassador in Vienna up to the time of the war, has presented a report to the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the negotiations preceding the rupture. He declares that the moving spirit in the affair was the German Ambassador, Count von Tschirschky, who succeeded in convincing Count Berchtold that Austria could do as she pleased with Serbia without danger of Russian intervention.

When Count Berchtold discovered that he had made a mistake, he made frantic attempts to bring about a rapproachement with Russia, says "L'Information," and showed a disposition to make considerable concessions. The negotiations between him and M. de Schebeko made rapid progress, and the Austrian Minister had already agreed to withdraw several clauses in his ultimatum when Count von Tschirschky, who had got wind of what was going on, telegraphed to Berlin, and on the same day, Count von. Pourtales, German Ambassador in Petrogard, presented the ultimatum calling upon Russia to demobilise. The rejection of this ultimatum was at once followed by war.

In spite of the rupture between Germany and Russia, Count Berchtold continued his pourparlers with M. de Schebeko; and the Austrian Ambassador in Petrograd did not leave until four days after his German colleague. The negotiations in Vienna were kept up to the last possible moment, and at one time the Russian Ambassador had reason to believe that Austria was about to separate from Germany and conclude a separate agreement with Russia. Germany, however, exerted great pressure on Vienna and Austria finally declared war on Russia.

HOW DE WET WAS CAPTURED.

SURRENDERED WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT.

SURROUNDED ON A FARM.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

In the following cablegrams from South Africa details are given as to how the capture of De Wet was effected. The rebel leader and his followers were surrounded, and they surrendered without firing a shot.

Cape Town, Dec. 2.—Colonel-Commandant Coen Brits reports that he captured General De Wet yesterday on a farm at Waterburg, a hundred miles due east of Mafeking and about an equal distance between the Morokweni native reserve and the Molopo River.

It will be remembered that De Wet, with a few followers, crossed the Vaal River into the Transvaal on the night of November 21, and that he was pursued by Commandant Dutoit in a motor-car. Eventually he escaped with four followers only.

In spite of a vigorous search De Wet managed to elude his pursuers, and joined a small commando of rebels which had been secretly forming in the Schwei Zerreneke district, and consisted chiefly of rebels who had fled from the western Free State.

With this force De Wet started westward, moving so fast that the various attempts made by the Government forces to surround him were unsuccessful.

A series of heavy rain storms favoured him, as it was found impossible to employ motor-cars, owing to the bad state of the roads. He crossed the railway line north of Devondale Siding (18 miles north of Vryburg) on November 25.

From Vryburg, Commandant Brits took up the chase, and on Nov. 27 captured a portion of De Wet's force under Commandant G. Wolmarans (a brother of "General" Wolmarans). De Wet had left this party the day before, trekking further west.

The pursuit was continued relentlessly, and yesterday Commandant Brits came up with De Wet on a farm at Waterburg.

After being surrounded, the rebel party, numbering 46, surrendered without firing a shot.

The total number of rebels captured by Brits is about 120, and includes Commandant Neser H. Oost (editor of "Het Volk") and five veld-cornets.

CHASED BY MOTOR CARS.

Vryburg, Dec. 3.—A motor brigade left Vryburg on November 27 in pursuit of De Wet, and on the following day captured 53 rebels belonging to De Wet's commando, which was split into two parties. The captures were effected without a shot being fired.

De Wet was followed up by a motor-brigade, which had been reinforced, through very heavy, sandy, undulating country covered by thickly wooded thornbush. The spoor was followed for about seven miles in this sort of country.

De Wet made a zigzag course and covered 50 miles without off-saddling. A number of his horses were abandoned, being done up. The pursuit was continued by Lieut.-Col. Jordaan and Captain Helgaard De-Jager with about 80 mounted men of the Middelburg (Transvaal) commando, who followed De Wet up to the farm at Waterburg. Here Lieut.-Colonel Jordaan and Captain De-Jager managed to surround De Wet and gradually drew in closer.

Early in the morning of December 1 Lieutenant-Colonel Jordaan captured most of De Wet's horses, and sent a message calling on him to surrender, stating that most of his men were already captured.

De Wet hesitated, and attempted to ride away with a few of his men, but, as he was completely encircled by Jordaan's men, who at once threatened to fire, he surrendered, and the whole of his men were made prisoners without a shot being fired.

A fleet of motor-cars were some miles away unable to penetrate the part of the country where the capture was actually effected. When Colonel Jordaan and his men reached the cars the rebels were immediately hurried to the nearest town.

Cape Town, Dec. 3.—Colonel Brits in his report on the capture of De Wet specially praises the motor-cars and their drivers, and says they behaved splendidly.

Johannesburg, Dec. 4.—De Wet and the remnants of his commando arrived here this morning in charge of a strong escort and were lodged in one of the forts.

De Wet was quietly smoking his pipe when the train arrived, but looked haggard and somewhat depressed. After saying farewell to Colonel Swemmer and Colonel-Commandant Jordaan, who had actually effected his capture, De Wet was quickly conveyed to the fort.

In an interview Colonel Swemmer stated that De Wet had taken his capture quietly and in a manly way.

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

REPORT OF PEACE OVERTURES DENIED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 28.

The "Pioneer" London correspondent cables:—The "Morning Post's" correspondent at Athens says the Servian Minister there officially and categorically denies the report of Austrian peace overtures to Servia.

The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent at New York quotes a Paris message to a newspaper in America stating that Austria, through Vienna bankers, made unofficial overtures to the Allies offering Russia Galicia and Servia Bosnia.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OPENS AT MADRAS.

FIRST DAY'S SITTING.

ENTHUSIASTIC PROCEEDINGS.

SIR S. SUBRAMANYA IYER'S SPEECH.

This year's session of the Indian National Congress was inaugurated yesterday at Madras by Sir Subramanya Iyer, retired Judge of the Madras High Court and Chairman of the Reception Committee, who welcomed the delegates in a length speech. Sir S. Iyer emphatically repudiated the view that the Congress sessions have become superfluous and mere waste of energy.

Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, who was then duly elected President, delivered the Presidential address in which he defined the ideals of the Congress, reviewed its past work and suggested the lines on which Congress work might be carried on in future.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Dec. 28.

The first day's sitting of the Indian National Congress was marked by remarkable enthusiasm throughout and the speeches of both Sir Subramanya Iyer and Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu were listened to with great interest.

The general impression created amongst Congressmen by their speeches is that both the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President have clearly defined the great ideal of the Congress which is self-government within the Empire, which is in consonance with the wishes of Englishmen and Indians.

Mr. Basu's reference to the work done by Lord Hardinge, Lord Crewe and other English statesmen to advance India's claims, during the present European war, to take her due share in the cause of the Empire, elicited warmest applause from all quarters of the auditorium.

Well-known Congress leaders like the Hon. Nawab Sayed Mahammad, Mr. R. N. Mudholkar, Mr. N. Subba Rao and others are of opinion that Mr. Basu has once more defined the creed and faith of the National Congress in clear and unmistakeable terms.

The election of the members to the Subjects Committee was carried out in great spirit in view of the prospect of the consideration of the question of the amendment of the Congress constitution. It is probable that the Subjects Committee, whose deliberations are strictly private, will sit for some time to-night to fix their programme of the ensuing session.

The Congress pavilion, capable of accommodating three thousand persons was filled to overflowing. The number of delegates was under 600, Madras contributing nearly 500.

Nine delegates came from the United Provinces, about twenty from Bombay, thirty-five from Bengal, three from Behar, four from Burma, and six from the Central Provinces.

By the time the presidential party arrived at 12 noon every seat was filled. The President-elect was preceded by a band and the Congress volunteers and the presidents of the previous sessions of the Congress in the persons of the Hon. Nawab Syed Mohamed, the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea and Mr. R. N. Mudholkar and the members of the Reception Committee headed by Sir S. Subramania Iyer, and was received with shouts of "Bande Mataram" by the Bengalee delegates and a storm of cheers by the audience.

Among the distinguished visitors on the platform were Sir C. Sankaran Nair, Mr. Justice Kumaraswamy Sastri, Mr Justice T. V. Sheshgiri Iyer, Mrs Annie Beasant, the Hon. Mr. R. C. C. Carr, I.C.S., members of the Board of Revenue, Madras, the Hon. Mr. M. Ramchandra Rao, Khan Bahadur Abdul Kuddus Sahib, Khan Bahadur Golam Mohammad, the Zemindar of Chellapalli, the Rajah of Ramnad, the Zemindar of Palavaram, the Hon. Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, Mr. J. Chaudhury, Mr. Rollo, Principal of Pachayappa's College, Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, the Rev. Dr. Skinner, Principal, Christian College, Madras, the Hon. Mr. Lionel Davidson, Secretary to Government, Madras, Mr. Justice Sadasiva Iyer, the Maharajah of Bobbili, Mr. K. L. Datta and a number of ladies.

The prominent Congressmen who were present included the Hon. Mr. C. Vijayaraghava Achariar, Mr. Rangachari, Mr. R. D. Mehta, Dewan Bahadur Karunakar Menon, Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Mr. S. Sinha, Mr. J. N. Bose, Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra, Rai Rad'a Charan Pal, Mr. Stayananda Bose, Mr. Krishna Kumar Mittra, Dr. Nilratan Sircar and Mr. Prithwis Chandra Roy.

Mr. Motilal Ghose, Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" came to the Congress as a visitor and was received with cheers from all parts of the auditorium. He was received by the General Secretaries on the platform.

SIR S. IYER'S SPEECH.

Sir Subramanyia Iyer, ex-Judge, Madras High Court and Chairman of the Reception Committee opened the proceedings by welcoming the delegates. He began by saying that it would have been a blunder not to have held the Congress on account of the war and thus lost a golden opportunity of giving expression in their united capacity as Congressmen to their unswerving devotion and attachment to his Imperial Majesty, his Throne and his house at this hour of extreme trial and peril. "We should have also failed to avail ourselves of such an opportunity to make known to the world that we regard with the deepest admiration and reverence the heroic effort now being made in the cause of right and justice, of civilization and human progress, by the great nation to which we owe all the peace and safety we enjoy. Nay, we should have laid ourselves open to the charge of ingratitude to our protectors in not coming forward to manifest our sympathy with them, whilst they are thus engaged in this holy struggle. Furthermore, our omission thus openly to avow our support to the Imperial cause was likely to be twisted by such fanatical calumniators of the educated Indian as Sir Valentine Chirol, and others of his temperament, as pregnant evidence of our undisguised disaffection to our rulers and even sympathy with the enemy."

Continuing Sir Subramania Iyer said:—

The first matter, I refer to, is the greater co-operation of the members of the landed aristocracy in the work of the Congress. Though they may be unwilling to play the rôle of platform speakers, yet they may well lend their great weight in support of the Congress movement in various ways. It seems to me that, for more reasons than one, we should strive to secure for our work the full co-operation of men of this rank in Society.

IMPORTANCE OF VILLAGE LIFE.

The next matter is as to the importance of the improvement of the village life as the organic unit in all matters bearing on the beneficial administration of the country. One now hears much about the renovation of village life. But, in truth, is there any such life to renovate? I think not. The village, as a corporate entity, is not only, as some think, moribund but long since dead. The chief agency in the perpetration of this tragedy, in so far as the Madras Presidency is concerned, has been the Ryotwari system. I say this with all the respect due to the great administrators who have managed to make that system the perfect thing they wished it to be from their own point of view. Whatever the virtues and merits thereof from such a point of view, it is certain that it has operated to root out the very faculty of spontaneous conjoint action for communal purposes on the part of the rural population. This population now only consists of individuals, each of whom, though busy looking after himself, is altogether useless of any common beneficial purposes, except when moved by the official hierarchy within whose grip, as it were, he lives and moves and has his being. Real political progress in the country is well-nigh hopeless, unless and until a radical change is brought about in the existing state of things in the rural tracts. Such change can only be effected by a sustained effort on the part of both the people and the authorities. As regards this question of village organization in this Presidency, though it is 5 years since the Decentralization Commission submitted its proposals regarding Village Panchayats, nothing tangible has been done. A beginning should be made at once, and the best way of doing it will be to put an officer of good standing on special duty, to start these institutions in selected tracts and develop them. Considering the paramount importance of the work, it would not be a bad idea to have a Director of such Panchayats for the Presidency, who would discharge in respect of this branch of public business, functions more or less analogous to those of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies with reference to his own department.

WORK OF CONGRESS NOT ENDED.

I now proceed to say a few words in regard to the suggestion that the work of the Congress came to an end when the Legislative Councils were established on their present footing. This suggestion has, of course, been already rightly and strongly commented on again and again. I advert to it here only to add my emphatic protest against it. Our Congress does not partake of the nature of any of the species of Indian vegetation in which the parent disappears with the appearance of a progeny. The intention of the wise originators of this institution was that, like the Banyan, it should continue to live and nourish the offshoots, taking root and growing round the parent stem. That intention it is our solemn duty to carry out to the last. Each Congress session should be the centre whence the impulse of the Spirit of Indian Nationality goes forth at the end of one year to vivify the people during the next. No doubt, our Councils have done well during the short period of their existence. The elected representatives are so using their opportunities as to create a high hope that the interests of their constituents will continue to be watchfully attended to and advanced. But, at the same time, it should be remembered that the scope of their usefulness as elected representative is, as yet, very limited. Furthermore, there are many questions of so general and fundamental a character, in relation to the whole country, as to render the meeting and personal conference and consideration on the part of the leaders from time to time absolutely necessary. We cannot therefore but repudiate the view that the assembly of the Congress is nowadays superfluous and mere waste of energy.

WANING OF ENTHUSIASM.

Now, before passing from this subject, a few words may not be out of place as to the fact that, for some little time past, a certain waning of enthusiasm is observable among the Congress workers. We must wake up, and like the potentate who, with a view to his being stirred up to the diligent performance of his daily duties, arranged to be warned every morning that man was mortal, we should constantly remind ourselves of the uncomfortable truth stated by Lord Curzon, with much lively satisfaction to himself, viz., that as yet no Indian Nation had come into actual existence. Not even one-hundredth part of this Nation-building work has yet been attempted. How then can we relax our energies instead of redoubling them?

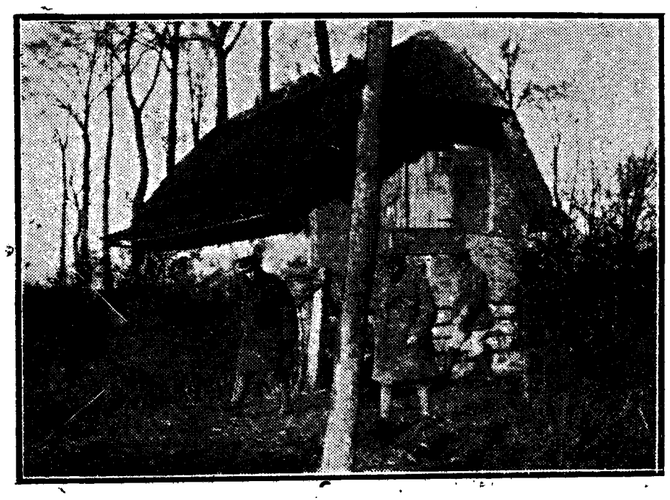
ATTITUDE TO RULERS.

I now proceed to the remaining point on which, most likely for the last time in this life, it is given to me to address such an assembly. I trust the way in which I am going to unburden myself about it will not bring on me reproach from any quarter. The point is our attitude to our rulers. This is doubtless an old theme not much liked in certain circles to be discussed. But my justification for presuming to talk to you about it, is the aspect in which it presents itself to my mind in the light of recent occurrences in South Africa. I mean those in which our great compatriot Mr. Gandhi and his devoted band displayed qualities which have secured everlasting credit to them. When their oppressors were themselves in trouble, our countrymen returned not hate for hate but good-will, and this won immeasurably from the moral point of view, however small their success may have otherwise turned out to have been. This event has lessons for all concerned. The chief among them for us is what bears upon the question of the attitude that I just spoke of. Now, the precise lesson which the said Colonial episode conveys in the present counection is that our attitude to the rulers should be one of perfect inward friendliness even under the most trying circumstances. In thus asking our people, in their ordinary political life and relations, virtually to give effect to that supreme teaching, given 25 centuries back, that "hatred ceaseth not by hatred, it ceaseth by love," it may seem to many even in this land, where it was so taught, that I am making an extravagant if not an impossible demand; especially so when one thinks of how what we believe to be our common rights as loyal subjects of his Majesty and citizens of the Empire, have been denied to us with impunity. But that the demand is no other than that which our peculiar circumstances warrant will be seen if the part India has to play in the Empire is properly understood. That part I venture to submit is quite special. In a word, it is no less than that of a teacher. Startling as this statement may seem to some, I feel there is a truth in it which makes it right for me to place it before you. I do so the more willingly, since to us, as earnest and humble workers wishing to take part in the great task of Nation-building here, nothing is more important than that we should have before us with reference to that work, a characteristic ideal which our environments and inherent tendencies point out as one fairly capable of realisation. Now, there is surely no a *priori* improbability in the supposition that this cradle of the eldest branch of the Aryan race will reach the front again, and its children once more become the chosen instrument for the spread of some great fragments of Ancient Wisdom among the children of the younger branches, who, while great in their own way and custodians of much other knowledge of the utmost value to all, have yet to learn those fragments from the right quarter and in due time.

THE WAY TO THE HIGHER DESTINY.

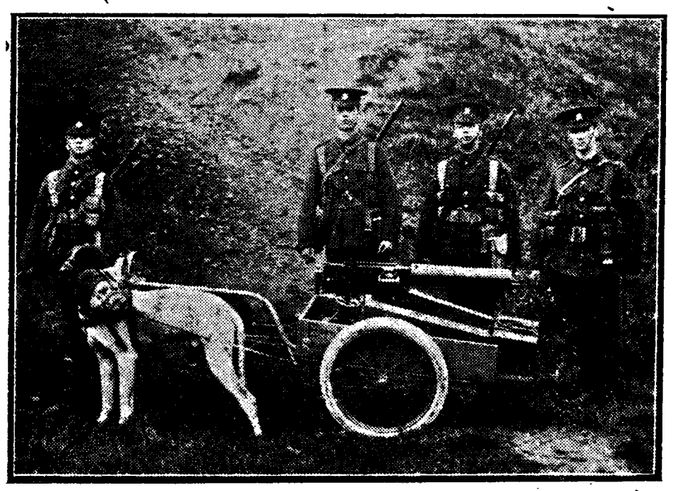
Such being the case, the next question will be: Of what nature is our way to this higher work of ours, to our higher destiny? The obvious reply is that in the course of things it will be narrow and not smooth. In treading so special a path anywhere, we should have to guard against all stimulation of that brute nature inherent in man which, sad to say, makes persecution almost a pastime for mankind. Humanity claims to be in the van-guard of progress, yet hunts out helpless fellow-subjects, seeking but a bare livelihood by the sweat of the brow, as if they were animals fit only for chase, as if the very sight of them were unbearable, and their presence a pestilence. We are, however, treading the path on a soil hallowed by the glorious teaching of the Master of Compassion, Gautama the Buddha. We have therefore much more to do than only keep our animal and selfish propensities in check. We have to assimilate among other things the vital teaching of the Master, as to the power of love over hate, meant alike for ordinary men and women, for nations and communities, and for humanity at large. We have to grasp that the divine quality of the former imperatively demands the full recognition of the essential unity of all life—human life in particular—while hate, as the denial of that unity, is injustice pure and simple, the unfailing source of misery and pain. Lastly, we have to live up to this noble teaching and, by the example of our life, inculcate it among that erring section of our brethren who, giddy with their new prosperity, mistake the colour of the skin for the hall-mark of the soul, trample on older people as if they were inferior creation, and unmindful of the duty owing to those gentler folk, scruple not to turn the advantages of race and country towards the gratification of their own selfish ends. Such in my humble judgment is the special work that lies before us in the not very distant future. Nor is it difficult to see why this should happen to us, just now. For, at this hour of the world's travail, no other eastern people are quite as available as we are for the task of carrying the Light whichever has to travel from the east to the west. Let us with all earnestness strive towards our goal seeking all the perfections that would befit it including the one desired by every lover of the Motherland, I mean the martial development which is as indispensable to a nation as physical culture is to an individual. For surely without the one and the other, neither the nation nor the individual can respectively exist in that condition of health and vigour, efficiency and virility which is the birth-right of both; towards which end the formation of regiments of Indian Volunteers and greater liberty as to the possession of arms are among the necessary steps. It must be obvious to all that the possession of military capacity by his Majesty's Indian subjects on an adequate scale cannot but prove a real source of strength to the Empire itself. But at the same time it must be remembered that in seeking however the above *sine qua non* for the fulness of national life, it will not come until we inspire in the implicit confidence that what is so capable of misuse in unwise hands will ever be absolutely safe in our own. And it is as to this specially that the South African incident, more than once alluded to, will be found to possess a very real significance. For what can conduce more materially towards the arising of the confidence just mentioned than the attitude of our countrymen, the sterling value of which was so strikingly illustrated by that incident—an attitude of perfect amity and friendliness buoyed up by an invincible faith in the ultimate triumph of justice.

PRINCE OF WALES AT THE FRONT.



His Royal Highness is seen going round the lines.

A BRITISH INVENTION.



Quick-Firers drawn by Dogs.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

At the conclusion of the Chairman's speech, Mr. Surendranath Banerjea moved that Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu be elected President of the Congress.

In doing so he said it gave him great pleasure in inviting those present to assent to the election of Mr. Basu as President. It was a source of keen gratification to the speaker, he said, and his gratification was of two-fold character, namely, the choice was rational, and secondly, it was based upon the highest public considerations. Mr. Basu and the speaker were life-long friends, comrades, co-workers and companions in arms. Together they had participated in many a hard fought battle, together they had shared the bitterness of defeat and the joy of triumph. Ten years ago in proposing Mr. Basu as President of the Bengal Provincial Conference at Mymensingh, the speaker had prophesied the day when Mr. Basu would be elected President of the Indian National Congress and that prophecy had now proved true. Continuing Mr. Banerjea said that at the present moment when India along with the rest of the Empire was passing through a crisis Mr. Basu's wisdom, sober judgment and tactfulness were great assets.

The motion which was seconded by the Hon. Nawab Syed Mohamed (Madras) and supported by Mr. R. N. Mudholkar (Berar) and Mr. Samarth (Bombay) was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu on being elected was garlanded. He called upon Mr. Natesan, Joint Secretary, to read many telegrams of sympathy and support which have been received.

The first telegram read was received from Sir William Wedderburn who cabled that "the British Committee send hearty greeting to United India."

Mr. Gokhale telegraphed: "Deeply regret inability to attend the Congress; wish the Congress all success."

The Indian South African Committee wired: "Indian grievances not yet settled; marriage, gold law, Township Act, owning land and many other hardships not yet removed. Please submit representations to the Viceroy."

Mr. Basu then delivered his address.

The Presidential address came to a close at 3 p.m. when the Congress rose for the day, the delegates dispersing to elect representatives to the Subjects Committee.

[Mr. Basu's address appears on p. 9.]

REPORT OF WORK IN 1914.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Dec. 28.

At the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee last evening, Nawab Syed Mohammed and Mr. Subba Rao, General Secretaries, presented the report of the Congress for 1914, in course of which they said: "The important event during the year is the Deputation arranged by the All-India Congress Committee in accordance with the Resolution No. 18 passed during the last session of the Congress to represent Indian views on important questions on which the Congress had expressed its opinion. Messrs. Bhupendranath Basu (Bengal), the Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma (Madras), M. A. Jinnah and N. M. Samarth (Bombay), S. Sinha and Mazharul Haque (United Provinces and Behar) and Lala Lajpat Rai (Punjab), were elected as delegates from the different provinces and visited England at much expense and great personal inconvenience. Sir William Wedderburn, the Chairman, and other members of the British Congress Committee, were kind enough to arrange interviews with Lord Crewe and other prominent politicians and make all arrangements for making the work of the Deputation as successful as possible. We are deeply indebted to Lord Crewe, the Secretary of State for India, for the great consideration with which he received the Deputation and its representations. As Sir William Wedderburn pointed out, we have reason to rejoice that Lord Crewe in receiving the delegates with such distinguished courtesy, has completed the recognition of the Congress as representing the loyal and enlightened public opinion in India. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale, who was in England at the time in connection with the Public Service Commission, though in feeble health, co-operated with the Deputation in making its work increasingly effective. We are glad to state that our delegates discharged the arduous duties entrusted to them with marked ability, and their advocacy of India's wants and grievances has made a favourable impression on public opinion in England. The Deputation has done great service by its labours in raising the prestige of the Congress as a necessary and useful organisation working in the interests of the people of this vast country."

The secretaries concluded their report as follows: The Congress meets here a second time under the Constitution framed in 1908. In the light of the experience gained during these years, we request you to consider the several suggestions made as to the lines on which the Congress should be conducted and the Constitution modified. We request also that you will take measures to strengthen the organization of the Congress and its provincial and district Congress committees, so as to increase the usefulness of the Congress as the one national organisation, voicing the wants and aspirations of India and working for national unity and progress, and for a steady reform by constitutional means in the existing system of administration.

The question of amending the Constitution of the Congress is likely to come for consideration before the Subjects Committee to-night.

GERMANISATION OF TURKEY.

EFFECT OF BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

6,000 GERMANS IN THE ARMY.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

An interesting story of how Germany has bent the Turks to her ends is told by Mr. Robert Aitken, an Englishman who has returned to London from Constantinople, where he had been employed at the Imperial Ottoman Arsenal for a number of years, says the "Daily Mail."

"Turkey is entirely in German hands," he says. "Germany is now reaping the harvest of many months of strenuous intrigue and corruption. The Germans in Turkey have 'broken the record' in business corruption and bribery in high quarters in a country already rotten with graft of all kinds.

"They Germanised the Ottoman Army throughout, Guns, small arms, ammunition, and motor transport—everything with the exception of clothing was supplied by Germany and paid for with borrowed French money at doubled prices, the difference being divided between the Germans and the Turkish officials. The Germans could do no wrong.

"We British at the Arsenal were the first to feel the German pressure on Turkey. On October 29, pay-day, as soon as a sum of £3,000 in English gold was delivered at the Arsenal for the wages, the gates were closed and we were shut out. We were all dismissed without pay.

"After the Goeben incident a horde of German engineers descended on the Arsenal and were immediately given a private corner of the yard, where they were busy all day on some construction work which was concealed from view by canvas but which was generally believed to be submarines.

"Early this year Turkey applied to France for a loan, which was refused. Then a system of squeezing the people began, which led to nothing short of anarchy. The Greeks were especially singled out. Their churches were closed and the stocks of small Greek tradesmen raided by the military, while an iniquitous poll-tax of £40, which gave exemption from military service for two, three, or more months, according to the will of the Government officials, was imposed.

"This tyranny was carried to such an extent that already two months ago the people were on the verge of starvation, and since the blockade of the Dardanelles, Heaven only knows how they are living in Constantinople.

"Over two months ago no bread was to be had for several days, and afterwards the price advanced by 100 per cent. The price of sugar rose in the same way, for the retail stores were raided for the use of the Army. For nearly four months it was at four times its normal price and in many districts unobtainable, while the Customs warehouses were glutted with it.

THE PAID TOOL OF GERMANY.

"There are now 6,000 Germans in the Turkish Army; the War Minister, though nominally Enver Pasha, the paid tool of Germany, is in reality a German, whose name is known to none save a few; an equally mysterious German is in command of the wretched Turkish Fleet; the commander of the Dardanelles is a German, and so is the head of the harbour office at Constantinople. Enver Pasha has a German wife.

"There are many German 'ladies' in the harems of high Turkish officials, and these women are all in the German Secret Service. The native papers are practically in the hands of the Germans, and during the past six months they have outrivalled one another in their vituperation of the British. This has had a potent effect on the mass of the Turks, but the educated Turk, who is a gentleman, knows full well what the Germans have been doing and whither it will lead. In fact, another revolution is imminent. Feeling against the Germans is very bitter, especially in the Navy. Enver Bey (no relation of Enver Pasha), who now commands the Goeben, said to me some months ago, referring to the German invasion, 'The dogs of Constantinople are not all yet exterminated.' Some years ago the dogs, a once familiar feature of the Constantinople streets, were destroyed.

"We Britishers did not put up with any more nonsense than we could help from the Germans. A man from Vickers said to a German officer who was finding fault with everything on board the Barbarossa, one of the old warships purchased from Germany, 'The only thing that's the matter with this ship is that she was built in Germany! And now you can clear out!' And he chased him off. The officer complained, and the culprit was hauled up before the Turkish Minister of Marine and severely lectured. But the Germans left him alone after that."

CONFERANCE OF INDIAN CHRISTIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec 28.

The first All India Conference of Indian Christains opened at Bishop's College, Calcutta, to-day under the presidency of Dr. George Nundy, of Hyderabad, Deccan. Delegates from all parts of India were present.

The President said that the object of the Conference was to bring various Christian Associations in close touch to discuss matters affecting the community and to adopt measures which would tend to promote the welfare of Indian Christians and to represent to Government their needs and grievances.

The "Telegraaf," of Amsterdam, learns that in Germany gold coin is being literally hunted down for exchange against paper at the Imperial Bank. The authorities there are publishing emphatic warnings against dealers in gold coin. Lately, Dutchmen have frequently been searched, and, in the event of their having gold coin about them, they have been compelled to change it for paper. The population is warned not to sell gold trinkets to Dutch goldsmiths, but to keep them in the country.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

MR. B. N. BASU'S ADDRESS.

INDIA'S PLACE IN THE EMPIRE.

JOINT PARTNERSHIP ON EQUAL TERMS.

REFORM OF COUNCILS.

TRIBUTE TO LORD HARDINGE.

The following is the full text of the address delivered by Mr. Bhupendranath Basu as President of the Indian National Congress session at Madras on Monday.

Mr. Chairman, brother delegates, ladies and gentlemen,

I frankly confess my utter inability to express to you how deeply grateful I feel for the great honour you have done me in electing me to preside over the deliberations of this Congress. To me it is not a matter of custom or convention, for the Congress and the ideals it represents hold me by the roots and have penetrated into the innermost recesses of my soul. To us, Indians, no higher reward is conceivable than to be called upon by the free choice of our countrymen to preside over what may be justly regarded as the assembly of the Nation; but I am not vain enough to take it as a personal tribute. Your choice has fallen on one whose faithful adherence to the Congress extends over a quarter of a century, for I had the privilege so far back as 1886 of receiving my initiation as a humble volunteer from one whose name will always remain indissolubly associated with India's progress in political life. True it is that age prevents him from lending us the support of his presence, but the words of wisdom which Dadabhai Naoroji from time to time still addresses us from his retirement carry their inspiration, wherever men's thoughts dwell upon the future of India.

Brother delegates, if you have chosen the acolyte of 1886 as your high priest of to-day, I am still, as I hope to be always, your devoted servant; you will forgive me however if I feel overweighed by a sense of my difficulties. We meet in your great and historic City, the intellectual centre of a presidency which in the past gave to the world some of its profoundest thinkers and to us in the present has given some of our most distinguished jurists, administrators, scholars and statesmen. Nor can I forget that some of our greatest men have in this city held the seat which I have the honour to occupy to-day. Budruddin Tyabji, Ananda Mohan Bose and Lal Mohan Ghose were men who would throw lustre on any country and of whom we are justly proud. Your last President, Dr. Bashbehari Ghose, a gentleman of equal eminence, enjoys a European reputation for his brilliant scholarship and profound legal knowledge. Difficult as my position is, I feel however the uplifting influence which comes to the humble devotee on an arduous pilgrimage, following the footprints of the great ones of the Earth, and, Sir, may I refer to the sense of protection that I feel under your distinguished chairmanship, for I deem it an honour and privilege to be associated with one who is held in respect and veneration throughout the length and breadth of India and who, we are all glad to see, is still willing to take an active part in the affairs of our country.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

Brother delegates, the difficulties that are personal to me are nothing compared to the difficulties under which we meet on this occasion. We are in the midst of a great and devastating war, comparable only to the fearful cataclysms of nature; we are involved in a struggle for life and death, and what is more, between the elemental passions and the higher ideals of humanity. The mind is absorbed in the great issues now hanging in the battle-fields of Europe, where our brethren, British and Indian, are mingling their blood in the cause of honour, liberty and justice. This is not the time to deal with matters upon which we may differ: all controversies must be laid to rest in the presence of the great and awe-inspiring drama of human history now being enacted before our eyes, and we must present to the world the spectacle of a united Empire, animated by the sole desire to bravely combat the dangers with which we are threatened, and to see that not only civilization, but the very soul of humanity may not lapse into chaos and be utterly lost. We hesitated, therefore, for a long time over the holding of this session of the Congress, and though I accept the ultimate decision not to have a break in the continuity of the Congress, I confess I find my course very difficult.

CONGRESS: HIS MAJESTY'S OPPOSITION.

For, one of the principal functions of the Congress is to discharge the duties of His Majesty's Opposition with this important difference, that we have all times been ready to recognise and appreciate the good work done by our Government which His Majesty's Opposition in England is not always willing to do. It is this function, though exercised with great restraint, that has sometimes caused irritation to Anglo-Indian administrators impatient of criticism and accustomed to look upon their system of Government as the best that human forethought could devise. Things however have vastly improved since the Congress began in 1885; a growing sense of responsibility on our side and a growing deference to popular opinion on the other, have characterised our mutual relations for sometime past; and we, upon whose devoted heads the late Lord Dufferin opened the vials of his wrath, have had the high honour of being received by the representative of the Crown in this country and by His Majesty's Secretary of State in England. At the present moment and in the present crisis, this function of the Congress must necessarily remain in abeyance. We have our quarrels, our differences, our grievances, but these domestic matters, however grave they may be, must wait; and we may for the present turn to the other aspect of the Congress, namely, as the voice of United India, which recognises no distinction of creed, caste or colour, as the embodied expression of national sentiment, national hopes and national aspirations and as the great instrument of national education.

OUR FIRST DUTY.

But our first duty to-day must be to express what is uppermost in the minds of us all—to convey through our Viceroy to our Gracious Sovereign the whole-hearted loyalty and devotion to His Majesty's Indian subjects to the Throne and the Empire. In this respect, as it is rapidly becoming in many other respects, Musalman and Hindu in India are one: and the reason is obvious.

BRITISH RULE NO CHALLENGE TO THE PEOPLE.

British rule in India has not come as a challenge to the Indian people. The first and greatest step in the acquisition of sovereignty was taken at the invitation of the people themselves, harassed under the enfeebled grasp of a decadent administration. There have been wars since, but between brave men who have fought courageously, and have accepted the issue as between honourable combatants, our princes becoming the friends and allies of His Britannic Majesty under solemn treaties, and people equal subjects of His Majesty under Charters and Statutes equally solemn: and this mutual relationship and understanding, worthy of those who had the boldness to conceive and found the Empire, though sometimes apt to be forgotten under the passion of dominion or the prejudice of colour to the infinite detriment of both sides, has been on the whole the guiding principle of British rule in India, well recognised by British statesmen and well understood by the princes and people of India. It is this which has reconciled the Government of England to the martial spirit of India, to her ancient civilization and her pride of race.

India has recognised that, at this supreme crisis in the life of the Empire, she should take a part worthy of herself and of the Empire in which she has no mean place. She is now unrolling her new horoscope, written in the blood of her sons, in the presence of the assembled nations of the Empire and claiming the fulfilment of her Destiny.

VICEROY AND SECRETARY OF STATE: TRUE SERVANTS OF INDIA.

And brother delegates, if India has been doing her part and her duty, the great statesmen who are now serving in her cause have also stood by her, faithful and loyal. I was in England when the first message of our Viceroy, tense with emotion and solemn as befitting the occasion, reached our King and the British people, conveying to them the whole-hearted devotion and enthusiastic loyalty and support of the Indian princes and the Indian people. I can hardly express to you the impression that the message created: its dignity and simplicity went straight into every heart. All in a moment, England realised the unity and solidarity of the Empire, and the great part India had played and was determined to play. Those great principles of equality and justice on which rest the foundations of British rule in India became invested with the lineaments of life and reasserted their sway over people's minds and hearts. Our Viceroy is truly a worthy servant of India and of England: would God had spared him the sorrow and anxiety of the last few months. His mind must be sore, whether in the midst of crowding work or free, if ever it is free, in the stillness of solitary rest, with an aching void which nothing can fill, for who will bring to him again that gentle companionship and sweet grace, that steadfast devotion and unselfish love, which must have won for Lady Hardinge the supreme place in the heart of her husband, and which secured her the affection and esteem of all who were ever admitted to her charming and dignified presence. And alas! the void will be all the deeper, all the keener, by the loss of his eldest son, for who will not lighten the burden of a heart overladen?

And gentlemen, if Lord Hardinge has stood by India, responsive and loyal, the Marquis of Crewe has been a noble interpreter of the sentiments of the people of India to the people of England. Amidst the solemnity of the British House of Lords and the splendour of its surroundings, in the presence of some of the great pro-consuls who had devoted years of unsparing work to India and of a distinguished assembly, he announced in tones of suppressed emotion and pleasure the magnificent message of India's loyalty, of India's devotion and India's support; and an audience, more distinguished for its dignified bearing than even the senate of ancient Rome, threw to the winds all reserve and broke forth into tumultuous applause. Truly the noble Marquis performed his duty on this historic occasion as the spokesman of India, her accredited representative in England: and no less faithfully and zealously did his gifted Under-Secretary bear his part in the House of Commons. We tender our sincere and grateful thanks to these servants of India, who, though not of our race or our faith, have justly acquitted themselves as the true representatives of India at this momentous crisis of our national life.

THE CONGRESS DEPUTATION: ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

Brother delegates, I fear the limits that I have set myself in this address will not permit me to deal with a subject about which naturally you would expect some information from me. I shall refer to it briefly, leaving it to my colleagues to deal with it at greater length. The Deputation, consisting of representatives from all parts of India, which the Congress appointed at Karachi in connection with the proposed reforms of the India Council, proceeded to England last summer, and had the privilege of an interview with the Secretary of State. People here are apt to make light of this privilege of getting access to the fountain head of an authority over India. To my mind, it is highly useful to be able to have such direct access, without negotiating through circuitous official channels in tow of red tape. A frank interchange of views, if conducted with dignity and moderation, helps to remove much misapprehension and is always conducive to better mutual understanding. The very fact that men go all this distance and cheerfully bear the expense and inconvenience of a long and arduous journey is accepted as a token of the earnestness of the mission and lends to it additional weight. We owe this recognition of the Congress to the influence and indefatigable labours of that veteran friend of India, Sir William Wedderburn, who by his single-minded devotion to our cause which has made his own, has laid us under an obligation which we can never hope to repay and the full extent of which will never be known. To him also the Deputation owes its favourable reception by men of light and leading in England, who welcomed us with cordiality and listened to us with attention.

THE INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

The Bill which the noble Marquis of Crewe introduced in the House of Lords last summer fell short of Indian expectations though it made some notable concessions. But not all the efforts of the Secretary of State, backed though he was by Lord Morley and the whole weight of the liberal party, nor the unceasing labours of the Deputation were of any avail in saving the Bill from rejection by the House of Lords. Two factors contributed to this result—the united resistance of the conservative peers misled by some of those, who pose as authorities in Indian affairs, and the opposition in India, which was put to dexterous use by the opponents of the measure. The Council of India Bill, 1914, had two principal features—it made statutory provision for the inclusion in the Council of two Indian members, now depending on the mere pleasure of the Secretary of State, and it enabled the Secretary of State in certain matters, where he has now to act with the advice of the majority of his Council, to dispense with such advice. The two Indian members were to be selected from a panel to be chosen by the non-official members of the various Legislative Councils in India. This method of selection excited hostile criticism both in England as well as in India, though directed from different standpoints. This is what Lord Curzon said: "I venture to say that it is an utterly indefensible proposal. . . . The men who would be put upon the panel would be public men, platform-speakers, men who would be identified with popular movements in India." His view was that the selection even from a panel would bring in public men in India into the Council: that was also the Anglo-Indian view. The Indian view was that the method of selection did not give any guarantee that men who would be a weak echo of Government would not be selected, for it was justly urged that there would be no difficulty in putting on the panel through the composite constituencies of the Indian Councils, containing, as they do, a large proportion of Anglo-Indians and Government nominees, any two persons who the Government wanted. We overlooked the other aspect, so prominently brought forward by Lord Curzon, that though it would be quite easy for Government to have on the panel men whom it favoured, it would not be so easy for it to disregard time after time the men at the top who naturally would be men whom the country wanted. I do not say it is by any means a method of selection which we would recommend, but it would certainly be better than what obtains at present, which is nomination, pure and simple: and if the experiment worked well for a certain time, a revision of the law towards greater freedom of election would come, just as Lord Morley's experiment of having two Indian members in the Council by its success drew from the opposition the admission that they were prepared to give it a statutory recognition. It would no doubt mean delay, but if the current were set in the right direction, progress, even if slow, no one could stay or stop. The second clause which was vehemently opposed by Lord Curzon was the provision which would enable the Secretary of State to act independently, where he has now to act with the advice of the majority of his Council. So far as I can make out, the concurrence of the majority of the Council is necessary, firstly, in the division and distribution of patronage and power of nomination and, secondly, in the grant or appropriation of the revenues of India. I do not think, we in India need concern ourselves with patronage, for we are practically out of it. And as regards expenditure, the Council was not much of a safeguard when India was burdened with the cost of military undertakings with which she had no concern, and its use in this direction has become considerably restricted since the findings of the Welby Commission. Lord Curzon would maintain and enhance the powers of the Council, though he admitted that a masterful Secretary of State like Lord Morley could easily impose his views on the Council even under its present constitution. We in India have never been highly impressed by the usefulness of this Council: it must give to the Secretary of State a lesser sense of responsibility, when he shares it with a large body under the provisions of a Parliamentary Statute; it must to some extent reduce the effective strength of criticism in Parliament since the Secretary of State would be able to take shelter behind a board of experts. The high position that some of the members appointed under his own authority have held in India is in itself a serious disadvantage: they look upon the India of the present with eyes turned to the India of the past in which they had played an honourable and distinguished part. True, they have had great experience of Indian affairs: but it is an experience naturally one-sided: it is no disparagement to them to say that they have hardly been in touch with the main currents of Indian life which have flowed unnoticed past their feet. I do not entirely blame them. Ability and efficiency may be the heritage of the Civil Service, developed by training and tradition, and may go a long way, but they are not of much help when one has to penetrate the screen which differences in religion, language, customs and modes of thought have set between us, a screen rendered denser by a false sense of prestige on the one side and not unnatural reserve and sensitiveness on the other. Where is the invisible ray that will pierce through this tangled mass and bring to light what otherwise is hidden and obscure? Sympathy does not grow in the stifling atmosphere of power and privilege, royal words notwithstanding, for it is a gift of which the gods are jealous. This inevitable ignorance of the inside life of India necessarily grows deeper with age and distance. The members of the Council of the Secretary of State, whose sympathies would naturally incline them to uphold the views of those who are carrying on their tradition and policy in India, soon find themselves unable to differ from them, and are constrained to follow what appears to be the only safe course, namely, to lend their support to their successors in India. Thus they become a second check on the Viceroy and the Secretary of State instead of being a guiding and motive force.

THE REFORM THAT INDIA WANTS.

A Council from which the glory had departed would gradually pave the way for the reform which India has long pressed, namely, the abolition of the Council altogether, which would bring the Secretary of State for India more into line with the other Secretaries of State and place him under greater Parliamentary control. These points of view were probably overlooked in India, and the position of Sir William Wedderburn as President of the British Committee of the Congress and of your delegates became extremely embarrassing. If the Bill had passed through the House of Lords, it would have come to the lower House, where the Indian view could be strongly urged and where the debate might give rise to declarations of policy from responsible statesmen which would be of great use to us in the future. But all this was not to be: the opponents of the measure strengthened by the support in India had their day and the Bill was lost. I would not have trespassed upon your patience with this long account of the Deputation, if I had not felt that at no distant date, the Bill may be revived, let us hope, largely liberalized. When the time comes, we must press for the reforms which we have been advocating from the Congress. The salary of the Secretary of State for India should be placed on the English estimates. In his Council, consisting of not more than nine members, one-third should be Indians chosen by the non-official members of the various Legislative Councils in India, and of the remaining members, at least half should be public men of proved ability and merit, unconnected with the Government of India: the functions of the members should be advisory and not executive. A Council so constituted will maintain a fair balance between the different interests involved in the Indian administration, and will secure for its decisions that appreciation and willing acceptance which are essential to all Governments, especially to Governments conducted by a non-indigenous bureaucracy.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.

Before I pass from this subject, there is one other matter closely allied to which I would call your earnest attention. Royal Commissions may be of great use or may, as some or all commissions do, serve to defer reforms: but there is no question that they collect a vast amount of useful information at very great expense. All this material sleeps on dusty racks. Very few of the men who form the commissions are members of Parliament, and after the submission of the reports they are unable to turn to any good and effective purpose the instruction which they have received at such great cost to India. If instead of Royal Commissions, we had Parliamentary committees of enquiry, like those that sat in the days of the East India Company on the renewal of its successive Charters, drawn from all parties, we would have a body of men in Parliament who would acquire an interest in India by means of intimate knowledge of her affairs and would be able by reason of independent information to approach the consideration of Indian questions with confidence, and create in the House an atmosphere of enlightenment about India which would continue as a tradition. A system of control and supervision like this would supply the necessary corrective to the Government of India and impart a forward impetus which the British democracy have so far failed to do and which the people of India justly claim. It is a reform to which I have ventured to call your attention, as I believe its usefulness must be recognized by all parties and as it may be treated almost as a non-controversial question.

THE WORK BEFORE US.

I now come to the second part of my address—the constructive programme of the Congress, its objects and ideals, our duty to ourselves and our work in the future. For a consideration of these matters, the present occasion is not altogether inopportune; we are removed by force of circumstances from the atmosphere of controversy and if we are deeply stirred, I trust there is room for introspection.

WHERE WE STAND TO-DAY.

But before I go on to the future, the present must claim our attention for a few moments. The Charter Act of 1833 provides that "no native of India, nor any natural-born subject of his Majesty, resident therein, shall by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent or colour or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office or employment under the said Company." In the memorable despatch to the Government of India accompanying the Act, the Board of Directors emphasise this provision and say: "It is fitting that this important provision should be understood in order that its full spirit and intention may be transfused through our whole system of administration. From certain offices the natives are debarred, professedly on the ground that the average amount of native qualifications can be presumed only to rise to a certain limit. It is this line of demarcation which the present enactment obliterates. Fitness is henceforth to be the criterion of eligibility." Then we come to the solemn declaration of the Great Queen:—"We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian Territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects, and those obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fill."

These form the solid foundations on which the Government of India rests: one removes the qualification of the subject, the other defines the obligation of the Sovereign. I shall on this occasion refrain from considering how far the injunction of the Board Directors that the spirit and intention of the enactment should be trasfused through the whole system of administration or the solemn declaration of the Sovereign has been loyally carried out and how wide is the gulf which divides our actual position from our legal status. The Government of the country is still vested to all intents and purposes in a foreign Civil Service, which is so recruited that the difficulties attending the path of the Indian, who seeks admission into it, are just as difficult to-day as they were fifty years ago, as is evident from the fact that out of a cadre of nearly 1,400 members there are now not more than 70 Indian officers. The Service is composed of men whose sole aim is, no doubt, to do their duty and sole ambition is to govern well; like the knights-errant of old they would take all the load off our shoulders, forgetting that in the economy of nature each man has to carry his own burden, to stiffen his back in self-preservation.

We cannot escape the influences of our tradition or environment. In declining to accede to the grant of further powers to the English in India, Sir Charles Wood in 1861 quoted with approval the words of a well-known philosopher and statesman. "Armed with the prestige of the ruling nation they have the feelings inspired by absolute power without the sense of responsibility." What Mill said then still holds good to-day, for the system of Government is the same, though happier influences have come into play. But the fact remains that the only responsibility which could act and has acted as a check on the Civil Service of India was its self-imposed sense of duty: it is a great check no doubt but not sufficient when a struggle comes between preconceived ideas and rigid traditions of power and efficiency on the one hand and the nascent growth of popular aspirations on the other. Viceroys and Governors may come and go, but the great Service remains, dominating the life of the people and practically free from all responsibility except what it owes to itself. They form the Executive Council of the Viceroy, with the exception of one Indian member of recent origin. They also form the Council of the Secretary of State with the addition of two Indian members. They thus constitute a Court of appeal over themselves. They furnish rulers to six provincial Governments out of nine. The great departments of State including education are under their control and the inspiration and motive power of Government comes from them. Influence, patronage, authority, power, dominion, the government itself, are all in their hands; and they would be more than human if they did not desire to maintain their position, if from no other motive than at least from a laudable ambition of handing on their heritage unimpaired to their successors, in an honest belief that the Service as constituted was essential for the good of India.

WHAT INDIA WANTS.

Against this state of things we have a people rapidly awakening to self-consciousness; thousands of our boys are receiving education on western lines in Indian, Universities based on western models; hundreds of them are daily flocking the Universities of Europe, America and Japan and on their return home spreading the knowledge that they have acquired. You may chain Prometheus, but the fire is lighted and cannot be extinguished. India wants a higher life, a wider sphere of activity and usefulness. India wants that her Government should be consistent with her growing self-respect and intellectuality. India wants that the presumption which has all along existed, and which the Board of Directors in 1833 made a vain attempt to dispel, namely, that the Indians can only rise to a certain limit, should be removed from the precincts of her Court, as it has been from the Statute Book, and the door to her services should not be closed by artificial barriers against her own sons. India wants that her children should have the same rights of equal citizenship as other members of the Empire. India wants the removal of vexatious hindrances on the liberty of speech and freedom of the Press, fruitless and dangerous alike to the Government and the people. And, above all, India wants that her Government should be an autonomous Government under the British Empire. Then only the great benefits which have emanated from British rule and which carry with them the memory of doles, will be sweetened with the sweat of her brow.

I know of our aspirations, I have given brief expression to them: are they extravagant and unjustified in the present circumstances of the country? I do not wish to ride for a fall, but I am of opinion that they are not incapable of progressive fulfilment. Do they deserve fostering care and sympathetic attention or stern repression? The answer has been already given by the Government itself.

THE REFORM OF THE COUNCILS.

The Reform Scheme of Lord Morley is the beginning of a far-reaching change. There is some scepticism in certain quarters: it has become a habit with some of us to talk of the Reforms as mere make-believes. I deprecate this habit: it is a wrong angle of vision, it lacks the sense of historical perspective. From a Council of three which the Regulating Act of 1773 gave to Warren Hastings, excluding the Commander-in-Chief, we come to a Council of four in 1833, when a law member without a portfolio and without the right to vote or sit at meetings except when laws were enacted was added. The next step forward was a Legislative Council of ten in 1853, consisting of 4 ordinary and 6 additional members who were all nominated; and in 1861, the number of additional members was raised to a maximum of twelve, also all nominated. Then through the continuous agitation of the Congress, backed by the powerful influence and energy of Charles Bradlaugh, came Lord Crosse's Act of 1892 which would have been entirely different if Bradlaugh had then been alive, and which gave to our various provincial councils the right of recommendation and for the first time allowed interpellations and discussion of the financial statement. From this stage we travelled far indeed in 1909, when the number of additional members in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General was raised to 60, of whom 27 were elected, the remaining 33 being nominated, and amongst those nominated not more than 28 could be officials. There was not only to be a discussion on the financial statement, but the budget was to be presented in all its stages, power was given to the Council to move resolutions which might affect the administration of the country, and the right of interpellation was greatly extended. And these Councils have not been without their use. They have supplied motive force where it was lacking, they have infused energy where it was needed, they have attempted to act, though not always with success, as a brake power when the wheels of the State were running over slippery rails and they have corrected errors: what is more, they have made their influence felt on the administrative machinery of Government. Apart from the official majority in the Imperial Council, which having regard to its present constitution, could be safely dispensed with, the greatest draw-back of all the Councils is the defective and unequal representation of the educated classes in India. But even such as they are, with the composite, restricted and unequal character of their representation, the Indian non-official members gave a solid and united vote on some of the great questions affecting the position of India or its internal administration. On the question affecting the prestige and position of India regarding emigration, the Sikh and the Bengalee, the Mahratta and the Madrassee, the prince and the commoner, as well as the Hindu and the Moslem, all voted on the same side; so also on the question of the separation of judicial and executive functions. In Bengal and Madras, they have actually defeated the Government on important issues.

I have dwelt at some length on the Councils that we have got under the Reform Scheme of Lord Morley to show that they are not altogether so useless as is sometimes inconsiderately asserted. They are, no doubt, very far from being the ideals of to-day, but they mark a notable advance, and it is undesirable and unwise to treat them as make-believes. Let us treat them as mere steps which we must take to reach our goal and let us consider what that goal may be: and in putting this goal before us, let us be frank and honest and let us understand each other and be understood It is well that there should be no *arriere pensee*, no reservation in the consideration of this great question.

PERPETUAL TUTELAGE ON THE ONE HAND.

The Indian bureaucracy do not offer us any constructive programme for the future of India, no land of promise to her children. They are content to work for the

(Continued on Page 10.)

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

(*Continued from Page 9.*)

fro day and take no thought for the morrow. An autocratic Viceroy or Secretary of State may put extra steam into the machinery of the Indian Government or try to shut the safety-valve, but the great fly-wheel is not easily disturbed. And the bureaucracy have given us honest and conscientious workmen, not troubled it may be with the visions of the future, but they have reason to be well pleased with their work: they have given us internal peace and guarded us from external aggression; the blessings of an ordered administration are apparent on every side. Why should India resent? Her Government has always been that of one man's sway whether she was an Empire or broken into small states of varying dimensions. Why should she object to the Government of an outside bureaucracy? My answer is: the days of the lotus-eater are gone, the world is swinging onward on the uplifting ropes of time, and in Europe, the war of nations, now in progress, will knock off the last weights of mediaeval domination of one race over another; it is not possible to roll back the tide of wider life which is flowing like the warm gulf stream through the gateways of the West into the still waters of the East. You may abolish the study of English history and draw a sponge over all its enthralling story of freedom; you may bar Milton and Burke, Mill and Spenser; you may bend the Indian Universities to your will if you like, fetter their feet with obstructive statutes, but you cannot bar the imponderable influences of an expanding world. If English rule in India meant the canonization of a bureaucracy, if it meant perpetual domination and perpetual tutelage, an increasing dead-weight on the soul of India, it would be a curse to civilization and a blot on humanity. But I am doing injustice to a large body of Civil Servants who have loyally accepted the recent reforms and who seek to remain true to the traditions of Munro and Elphinstone.

AND INDEPENDENCE ON THE OTHER.

And let us take the other extreme—of separation from England and absolute independence. It may, no doubt, commend itself to the ardent patriotism of youth, for it is the privilege of youth to be fancy free. Let us leave law alone and deal with the question as one of practical politics. I would not hesitate, whatever might be the terrors of the law, from boldly accepting the ideal if I felt convinced that it was possible of attainment, and I go further, that it was desirable in the present stage of our evolution. I would not flee from my own convictions. I do not like the attitude of being willing to wound but afraid to strike. Let us be frank. Bold issues must be boldly faced. National regeneration requires manliness and is not advanced by the methods of the Camarilla. At the present stage of evolution in India, who would desire or support separation from England? The Indian princes, secure in their dignity and status, the Indian aristocracy, safe in their possessions and influence, the Indian middle classes, free in their vocations, the toiling masses sure of the fruits of their labour, are all moving onwards to one common goal with the impetus which a central Government, a common vehicle of thought, common ideals and a growing sense of unity and nationality have given them. Will they support this separation and lose sight of their goal altogether? India, high and low, has published her answer to the world. It is but a dream and may come, as dreams do come when the senses are held in the bonds of sleep, or as they come in the impetuous days of youth when the senses lack the control of wisdom which comes with age. But when you take the idea firmly into your grasp, it breaks away into the dust of the past, bringing no solace but disappointment and sorrow.

SELF-GOVERNMENT WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

The two extremes—the one of separation, the other of subordination—are both equally impossible and must be put out of our mind. The ideal that we must pursue, and which the Congress has set before itself, is that of co-ordination and comradeship, of a joint partnership on equal terms. I do not say that it must materialize to-day, but I do say that every step that we take or ask the Government to take must point in that direction. India no doubt is a continent and not a country divided into small administrative areas: it is divided into communities, castes and sects: it is divided by religion, language and race, by different types and stages of civilization and progress, and by different methods of administration. It has within its limits princes of ancient lineage and traditions, and people great numbers of whom are still in a state of mental darkness: the educated middle classes are still a small, if no longer a microscopic, minority: there are peoples within its borders who know of nothing else but personal rule, and large classes which are ready to accept a representative government. Can any system of self-Government be evolved in a country like this which will bring into coherence its heterogeneous elements or must India from the very nature of its constitution be for ever subject to outside dominion? I hope I have stated the case for the other side fairly. Let us see how we can apply our ideal to a state of things like this: let us clearly realise what that ideal may be. From the very extent of India and the diversity of her population, we must have a system of Government modelled on the lines of the Commonwealth of Australia, or the United States of America, modified according to Indian conditions and presided over by a representative of our Sovereign. In this constitution all will find, a place, the Englishman as well as the Indian, the prince as well as the peasant, and all communities, by a judicious combination of the methods of election and selection in the case of the less advanced. I am only suggesting tentative lines of development and not a scheme, and I am aware that it may be laughed at as chimerical; but I shall not complain, as criticism is the touchstone of truth. And I do not despair, for the position is not hopeless.

INDIA OF TO-DAY AND ENGLAND OF THE PAST.

Let us consider our advantages. I might easily turn for analogies to the continent of Europe, but, for the present, I shall direct attention to England of the past and not a remote past, to England in the forties in the 19th century after the accession of Queen Victoria and the great Reform Act of 1832. In many parts, half of its male population and nearly three-fourths of the female population were unable to sign their names even of their marriage register. The test of literacy in India to-day is certainly as high among the higher classes, and taking the entire male population, children, hill-tribes and aborigines all thrown in, more than 1 in 10 are able to read and write. Religious differences carried then in England a more galling sense of social and political disadvantage than they have ever done in India. Even in Ireland, Roman Catholics were not allowed to hold commissions in the Army until 1793, when an Act was passed enabling them to hold commissions in the Army up to the rank of a colonel, and this restricted concession was not granted to the Roman Catholics in England until 1813. It was not till 1829 that Parliament was open to them. The Protestant dissenters likewise laboured under cruel restrictions; they could not legally baptize their children in their own places of worship or bury their dead in consecrated grounds, except under the ritual of the established church and had no admission to the Universities. Many of us will remember that in 1880 an influential deputation waited on Glandstone to protest against the appointment of Lord Ripon as our Viceroy, because he was a Roman Catholic. Even to-day the whole question of Irish Home Rule is a question of religion, of the Protestant against the Roman Catholic; each of the great communities had organised themselves into armed forces under the leadership of eminent politicians and were ready for a civil war before the outbreak of the war. Is the condition of things worse in India at the present time? Hindus and Moslems had long lived in amity until it was found that their differences might be turned to their mutual disadvantage. I am not drawing upon imagination. It attracted the attention of a historian and statesman like Lord Bryce, who, in one of his illuminating essays, observed as follows:—"It has been suggested that when the differences of caste and religion which now separate the peoples of India from one another have begun to disappear . . . . new dangers may arise to threaten the permanence of British Power." British administrators happily, and Mussalmans and Hindus themselves, are beginning to realise that these difference mean danger to the State and injury to the whole Community.

The cry raised that not only difference in religion, but that in a country like India, so wide and diversified, proper representation cannot be secured. Take again the case of England before the Reform Act. Prior to 1832, to the British House of Commons 70 members were returned by 35 places practically without any electors: 90 members were returned by 46 places with less than 50 electors and 37 members by 19 places having more than 100 electors, while Leeds, Birmingham and Manchester were unrepresented: seats were secured by bribery and when they rested with proprietors and Corporations, were openly sold: in fact corruption was so rampant that buying a seat was considered perfectly fair. Sir Samuel Romilly, than whom a purer and more virtuous public man was not to be found in his day, actually bought his seat in the House of Commons so that he might be independent of any patron. The difficulty of language need not be considered. In England of the early 19th century there was a diversity of tongues greater than what exists in a similar area in India. The greatest gift of England to India is a common vehicle of thought between the different parts of India and the members of its different communities.

It may also be urged against us that the higher castes in India, the educated communities, will dominate the lower and the more ignorant. The House of Commons was practically in the hands of the English aristocracy and the upper middle classes till 18832, and to this day it is, to all intents and purposes, a house composed of members belonging to those classes. In politics, Anglo-Indian administrators are known to be inclined to the conservative view, which fought so strenuously against the curtailment of the rights of the peers. After all, the spectacle of the more enlightened ruling the less enlightened in the same community is as old as the world. The caste system in India which is thoroughly democratic within itself is losing its rigidity as between different castes.

ITALY AND JAPAN.

I may go further afield and nearer home. Italy in 1860 was more divided in tradition, sentiment and feeling than India is to-day or was at any time in its past history. Conflict between temporal and spiritual powers, rivalry of cities and states, of republics and kingdoms, mutual jealousies and mutual hatred, the domination and intrigue of a powerful neighbour, these were the difficulties which stood in the way of Italy since united under one Government. And take Japan of 1860: "The Emperor was the nominal King but the Shogun the actual ruler: a third of the whole Empire was under the direct rule of the Shogun and the revenues were paid into his treasury; the remainder was shared among 260 feudal lords, all of whom enjoyed complete legislative and executive autonomy including the right of coinage. The Daimio and the Samurai who combined to form the governing and aristocratic classes numbered two million souls. Beneath them lay the masses divided by an unfathomable social gulf, across which none could pass, divided into three orders, farmers, artisans and traders, in number about 30 millions, whose sole lot in life was to minister to the well-being and luxury of their superiors. Slavery, abject slavery, was the natural state of the great body of the people. They counted for nothing: their liberty, their property and even their lives were held at the absolute disposal of their immediate rulers: they spoke in subdued tones with bent backs and eyes on the ground. As subjection made the lower classes abjectly servile, so did despotic power and immunity from all the burthens of life render the aristocratic class tyrannical and cruel." I have not indulged in a fanciful portrayal of the condition of the people of Japan in the closing years of the Takagwa regime. I have quoted verbatim from a well-known English work on Japan. India does not suffer very much in comparison to England of the 18th or early 19th century and stands on a much better footing than Italy or Japan in 1860. I have stated the objection and have tried to meet them. Do not for a moment think, therefore, that I underrate their importance. I have not shrunk from pointing out the difficulties. To show that the obstacles in our way are not insuperable, I have referred to other countries, not dissimilarly situated; what we want is their patriotism, their devotion, their spirit of sacrifice. In Japan, the Shogun surrendered his absolute authority, the feudal lords gave up their estates and power; the Daimio and Samurai laid aside the pride of birth and caste; the upper classes from the Emperor downwards helped to bring the masses across the wide gulf which for untold centuries had run between them, taking them by the hand as fellow-creatures with equal rights, and thus laid the foundation of a nation which have compelled the attention and respect of the world.

What others have done we may do: the basis of our life, political and social, must be self-respect and mutual good-will: it has been said that treated as we are by our own Government, lacking in sympathy and trust, it is no wonder if we slide down the pegs of national self-esteem. I have already referred to the growing consciousness of the people, to their vivid perception of the anomalies of our present position—equal subjects of our Sovereign, but unequal citizens of the State. The waves of a new life, bright with the hopes of the future, fall back into empty foam, repelled by the cold wall of ancient prejudice. Signs however are not wanting to show that the guardians of the wall are beginning to realize that the waves are friendly, and will bring to the land waters which will fertilize into abounding life and they are opening the sluicegates. Not so slowly, not so cautiously is the cry from the land.

LORD HARDINGE'S POLICY OF TRUST.

Lord Hardinge has set the example of courage and trust: he has tried to show that the Government of India is a Government for the people: he has spoken in vindication of our rights of equal citizenship, he has endorsed the action of our countrymen in South Africa in offering and organizing passive resistance; he has upheld the claims of India against the bigotry of race and prejudice of colour and he has stood by India ready to guard her honour. All honour to him for his courageous advocacy of the cause of India under circumstances of exceptional difficulties in South Africa. I do not know if His Excellency realizes what he has done for us and for England; he has revived our waning faith in the declaration of our Sovereign, in the policy of British Rule in India and, what is more, he has made the Indian people recognize that the self-respect of the nation is safe in his keeping. In his support of our rights in South Africa he has been ably seconded by Sir Benjamin Robertson who has won a victory for us where defeat would have been disastrous; to him also our thanks are due. But more is wanted, for much is wanting in those elements which constitute the self-respect of a people.

RIGHT TO CARRY ARMS.

The right to carry arms, the right to bear commissions in the Army and lead our men in the cause of the Empire, the right to form volunteer corps in the defence of hearth and home, how long will these be denied to the Indian people? How long will India toddle on her feet, tied to the apron strings of England? Time is she stood on her legs for herself as well as for England. What could be more humiliating to India and to England alike, if England were obliged in the hour of some great danger as Imperial Rome was in her day, to leave India unarmed and untrained to the use of arms as her civil population is, a prey to internal anarchy and external aggression? What commentary would it be on 150 years of British rule in India, that England found the people strong though disunited and left them helpless and emasculated? And what could be more glorious both for India and England than that India, strong in her men, strong in her faith, should stand side by side with England, share her troubles and her dangers and be joint defenders of their common heritage.

INDIA A WALL AGAINST GERMANY.

There is no use in vain regrets, but one cannot help thinking that under different circumstances, England could have put to-day on the battle-fields of Europe not seventy thousand Indian soldiers but a wall of men against which German militarism would have hurled itself in vain. And has not India justified faith in her? In this hour of danger the cry has come from every part of India— from all communities and classes for a rush to the front: it is oblivious of the past and impregnate with the future. And may I, addressing myself to Lord Hardinge, tell him that this future is in his hands, that it will be a glory all his own, unparalleled in history, if India realises this future before he lays down his office: my appeal to him is not in the name of personal glory, it will be glory to the Most High, for future generations in India and England will bless his name, for he will have done incalculable good to both: and this is not an appeal *ad misericordiam;* we stand at the bar of humanity and claim the fulfilment of obligations, of declarations and solemn pledges. It is the appeal of Belgium for the enforcement of her guaranteed rights. England is pouring forth her wealth, and what is more and no wealth can buy, the precious blood of her men for the fulfilment of her plighted word: her name will live as long as human history lives. Will India say that England has failed in her duty to India? It is not a prayer, but a call in the name of the people of India enforced by the moral sense of mankind, which, if religions are not mere myths and their teachings empty shibboleths, will survive the clash of arms and the fate of nations. But, brother delegates, I shall be failing in my duty if I failed to indicate, however briefly, what lies in us to do for the realisation of our destined future.

EDUCATION.

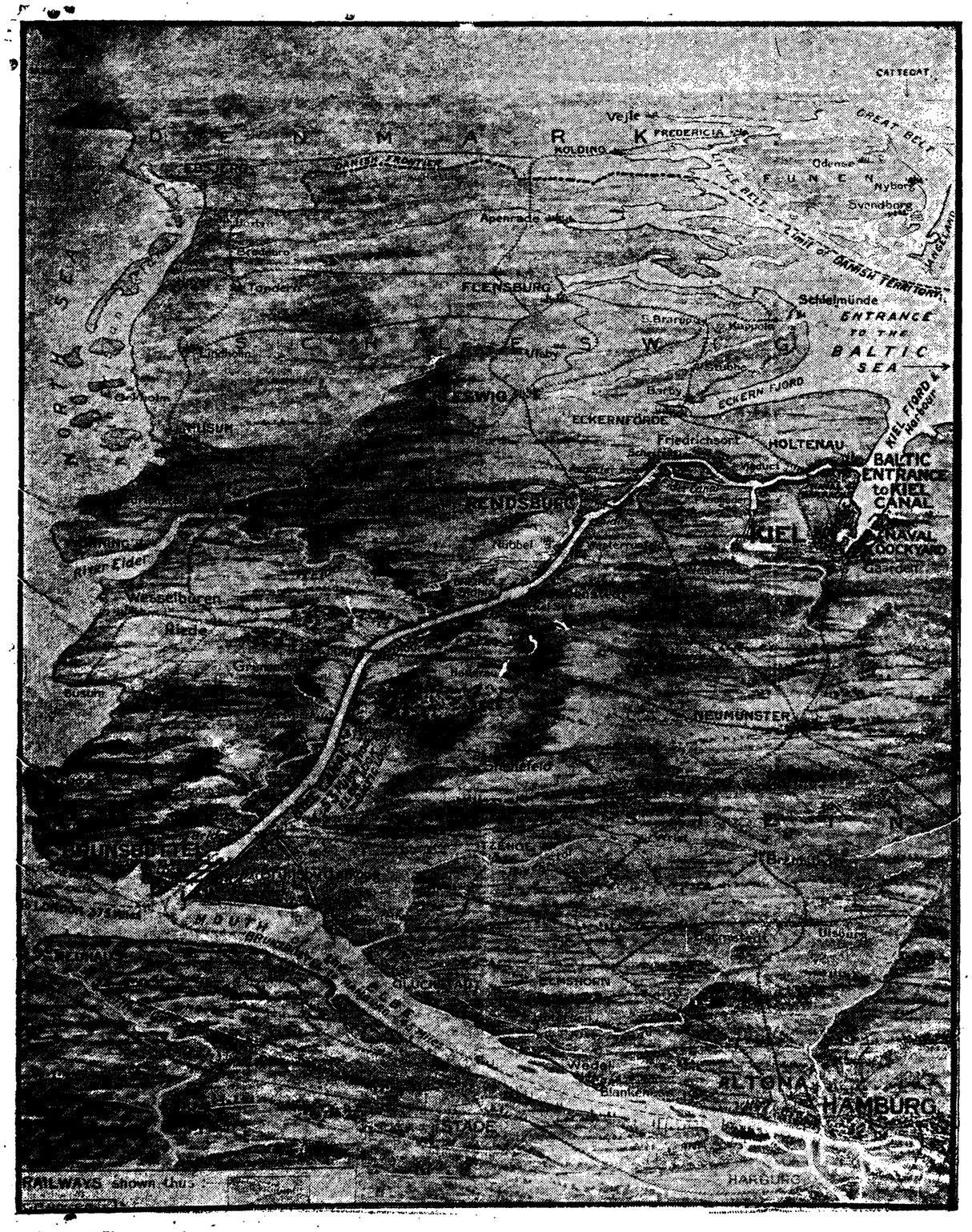
Our ground-work must be the education of our people, the elevation of the masses. To our infinite regret, the State has not responded to our call for even a tentative measure of compulsory primary education: much as I grieve, I am not hopeless, for it is bound to come. It was not till 1880 that England recognised that no children should be shut out from the benefits of education by the ignorance, neglect or apathy of their parents. Our policy has been to follow the lead of England at a respectful distance. The education of our girls is still in an elementary stage. The Congress may well take a leaf out of the programme of the Moslem League in matters connected with education, for education is the bed-rock on which we must lay the foundations of our national life. To it alone, I look for the removal of those galling distinctions resulting from the institution of caste, of those petty misunderstandings which mar the beauty and serenity of our religious life. What does it matter if I spring from the head of the Creator or his feet? Is not the whole universe His foot-stool? And what does formula matter in religion, God reveals himself to all who seek Him. Whether we hearken to the voice of the Muezzin or to the pealing of the bells, whether the minaret or the trident attracts our gaze, whether we assemble in our temples or our mosques, whether we are high or lowly born, it makes no difference: outside these, beyond these, is the sanctuary of the Mother, where the voice of humanity is calling us to worship. There we stand united before her sacred altar with our feet on the past and our gaze on the future. If only we bear in mind that we are Indians first and Indians always, what does it matter whether one community advances more rapidly than another, whether one receives more favours than another? Let us bear in mind that the advancement of a part of the body-politic means the progress of the whole, that favours to our brethren mean favours to us all: it is the pettiest of petty things that come between us, though these small things, like the grain of sand in the eye, oftentimes cause great irritation: let us brush them aside. Enlightened opinion, Hindu and Moslem, is recognizing the essential unity of our lives and striving to put down differences where they exist: these differences are capable of easy adjustment if only we bear and forbear.

STATE AID TO INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

We are face to face with our great constructive work, the education and elevation of our people and the obliteration of the lines of caste and creed in the social and political life of our country. And our efforts should not be confined to these regions alone; we have much to do in the domain of Arts and Industries: we must devote our best attention and energy to our industrial education and progress. We have had difficulties to contend with in the past: our Government following the traditions of England, the richest and most highly developed industrial country in the world, omitted to profit by the examples of the Governments of some of the countries on the continent of Europe and of Japan, which have succeeded in planting great industries among nations hitherto as much devoted to agricultural pursuits as ourselves. The war has forced on our attention new problems and new methods, and the example lately set by England in coming to the support of the newly started dyeing-industry fills us

(*Continued on page 11.*)

GERMANY'S JUGULAR VEIN:—WHERE THE GERMAN FLEET IS BOTTLED UP.



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INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

PRESIDENTI L ADDRESS.

(*Continued from page* 10.)

with hope as to the future of the industries that may with advantage be started in India with the aid of the State.

WORK IN ENGLAND.

And if, brother delegates, I naturally lay the greatest stress on the work among ourselves, I do not forget the work we have to do outside, work of no ordinary magnitude or importance—the enlightenment of the British People about Indian affairs. In them we have got our best allies, for they have not come under the influence of the Pousta which grows on the soil of the East. They are under no illusion, they realise the great truth underlying the dictum of that great statesman who gave peace to South Africa: "Good government could never be a substitute for government by the people themselves." I have always found them, and I speak from personal experience, willing to listen and ready to help. Being on the spot, your Deputation was able to correct errors and influence public opinion. Though addresses from the platform are useful, much work may be done quietly in England through the leaders of thought and through the Press.

THE BRITISH COMMITTEE.

The British Committee of the Congress is doing invaluable work in instructing the press and the public. What is wanted is that representative men from India should systematically visit England to bring to the Committee fresh and first-hand knowledge: what is urgently wanted is more funds so that the Committee may extend its sphere of usefulness: and money spent for this purpose will not be ill spent: it is an investment which will bring rich profit. It may not be generally known, but it was through the influence exerted on John Bright by a retired Anglo-Indian gentleman of liberal views that India secured in 1858 the Magna Charta of her rights. It is essential that members of Parliament, who alone can decide great questions, should be properly instructed, for, knowledge means interest, and all we want is a true knowledge of India. If the future to which we look forward is to be a process of peaceful evolution, it must be by co-operation. Hostility will retard and indifference clog the wheels of progress.

OUR PLACE IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The war has come to us as a trumpet call—it has roused enthusiasm in England for India, it has moved the heart of Anglo-India and has even drawn the British colonies out of their exclusiveness. Our Viceroy has been telling us of the formation of a new policy of reciprocity between India and the Colonies. No reciprocity except on terms of equality would be acceptable in India. Would the Colonies give it? Not in the past, but now there is hope of a settlement consistent with our position in the Empire, for this is what a leading organ of public opinion in South Australia says:—

"It was only ignorance that thought of the Indians as an inferior race. They are the equals, fully the equals, of the proudest European Nation, and they claim, in their own land, to be free citizens, governing themselves, and shaping their own National destiny, within the many-nationed 'Empire of the Free.' Who shall say them nay?"

CONCLUSION.

Now is our time: we must throw away our lethargy: let us bind our waist-cloth, head forward to our goal: and that goal is not unworthy of our highest aspirations: it has satisfied the dignity and the self-esteem of the French in Canada and of the Boer in South Africa, who to-day are the staunchest supporters of England: and when it comes to us, as I hope it soon will, it will strengthen and not weaken the bonds that unite England and India. To the spiritual framework of the East has come the inspiration of the West. Let us combine the patience of the East with the energy of the West and we shall not fail. We are better situated to-day than Italy or Japan was in 1860: we are beginning to feel the strength and growing solidarity of the people of India: India has realised that she must be a vital and equal part of the Empire and she has worthily seized her great opportunity. In the melting pot of destiny, race, creed, and colour are disappearing. If India has realised, so has England. Through the mouth of the Prime Minister, the English people have said to us: "we welcome with appreciation and affection your proferred aid, and in an Empire which knows no distinction of race or class, where all alike are subjects of the King-Emperor and are joint and equal custodians of our common interests and futures, we here hail with profound and heartfelt gratitude your association side by side and shoulder to shoulder with the home and dominion troops under a flag which has a symbol to all of a unity that a world in arms cannot dissever or dissolve."

It is no use looking backward. Let us be ready for the future and I see its vision. I see my country occupying an honoured and proud place in the comity of nations. I see her sons sitting in the Councils of our great Empire, conscious of their strength and bearing its burden on their shoulders as valued and trusted comrades and friends, and I see India rejuvenated and reincarnate in the glories of the future broadened by the halo of the past. What does it matter if a solitary raven croak from the sand banks of the Jumna and the Ganges? I hear it not, my ears are filled with the music of the mighty rivers, flowing into the sea scattering the message of the future. Brother delegates, let us live as the ancients lived in the purity of heart so that the message may be fulfilled; let us forget the narrow barriers of man's creation; let us be humble and forget the pride of self; let us step across the barriers of prejudice; let us always be with our hand on the plough preparing the soil for the harvest of the future; let our heart-strings be attuned to God and Country and then no power on earth can resist the realisation of that message, the fulfilment of the Destiny that is ours. And assembled in this tabernacle of the people, let us pray to Him Who knoweth all hearts to grant us grace and strength that we may deserve and bear this future and this Destiny.

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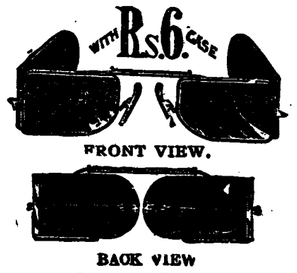

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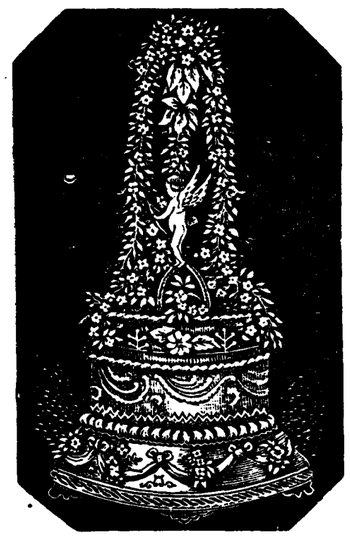

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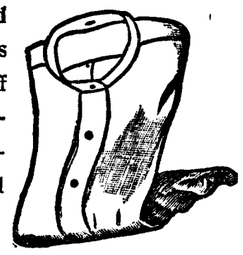

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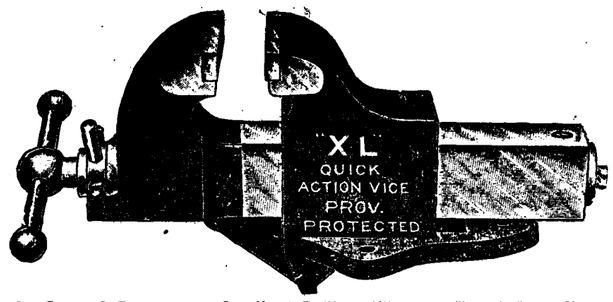

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